FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN CALLS FOR 'ART' OF NEGOTIATIONS

PM051139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer A. Bovin: "From the Art of Wars to the Art of Negotiations"]

[Text] There is no sensible alternative to detente, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence -- that, in my view, is the basic postulate of the new political thinking. If you accept this postulate, if you move to a new system of political coordinates, then it is also essential to accept a number of highly important consequences which sound paradoxical to the traditionally tuned ear. For instance, there will be no victor and vanquished in a nuclear war: There will be two losers. If you want to strengthen your security don't forget the security of your potential adversary. More weapons do not mean more security.

The recent conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the documents adopted at it make it possible to penetrate to new horizons of nuclear-age thinking. For hundreds of years military doctrines have been the basic rules for waging wars and winning wars. But now? Now the military doctrine according with the demands of the time is primarily the political and theoretical foundation for preventing nuclear war. This doctrine utterly rules out the use of force, fraught with the danger of a nuclear clash, for resolving any disputes between states. The only acceptable method of clearing up relations and managing a broad range of international problems is not the art of war but the art of negotiation.

When you want to quarrel it is not arguments which are important but the level of noise. When you want to cooperate, to reach agreement, it is arguments that are important and that means a new style and new quality for negotiations are necessary.

One of the most urgent requirements is to learn to understand and to consider the legitimate interests of our partner in negotiations. This science is not simple. It presupposes the ability to see the world as a whole and oneself through another's eyes. It proceeds from the need to constantly measure one's requirements and claims against the other sides' requirements and claims. It focuses attention not so much on the delimitation of rival interests -- which of itself is entirely natural -- as on the search for fields in which these interests may coincide, intersect, or run parallel.

The consideration of mutual interests is the departure point, the foundation for elaborating mutually acceptable compromise solutions. When partners have equal rights it is only solutions of this kind which are possible. Compromise is the air without which constructive policy will choke, without which peaceful coexistence is impossible. To ensure that both partners can make headway, each must retreat, that is sacrifice part of his preliminary demands for the sake of concord.

"Compromise," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "is the name given in politics to the surrender of some demands, the renunciation of part of your demands for an agreement with the other party." This is no less true of agreements with states. Within the framework of these agreements, each side naturally seeks to defend its own vital interests. But, as the history of diplomacy shows, neither side can, if we have in mind questions of any importance, count on gaining a total victory. That is why mutually acceptable solutions are halfhearted. While not fully satisfying either side at the same time they partially accord with the interests of each side -- that is both the limitation and the strength of compromise.

Of course, each partner has a limit for concessions determined by the supreme interests of state security and commitments to allies. But to a considerable extent this limit is subjective because it is determined not by interest "per se" but by precisely how a given interest is understood and formulated. For instance, U.S. strategists are inclined to expand U.S. "vital interests" to include virtually the entire world. Of course, no one in obliged to take into consideration this interpretation of U.S. security. But, by insisting on it, Washington makes any negotiations unpromising.

In defending its own interests the Soviet Union is prepared to understand and recognize the legitimate interests of the United States and of any other state. Practice shows that firmness and toughness in defending fundamentally important positions (it is assumed that these positions have been correctly defined) in no way rules out great flexibility, maneuverability, and pliability on a broad spectrum of great and small problems.

Recalling his work under V.I. Lenin's leadership, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs G.V. Chicherin wrote of Lenin's "inimitable political realsim," of his "amazing," "unrivaled," flexibility. Of course, firmness and persistence in defending principled positions were just as characteristic of Lenin. But Chicherin had no need to write about that. That went without saying. That had been nurtured by decades of the underground, by the fierce struggle against tsarism. It was important to Chicherin to stress the naturalness through which Lenin lived "the break from the former views of an underground revolutionary party to the political realism of a government in power" -- something extremely difficult for everyone.

One expression of V.I. Lenin's political realism was his keenly negative attitude toward ultimatums. The day following the victorious uprising, delivering his concluding speech on the decree on peace, Lenin resolutely expressed himself against the demand for peace being put as an ultimatum. "The ultimatum form," Lenin argued, "can be pernicious to our entire cause. We cannot demand that some insignificant concession from our demands should give the imperialist government the right to say that it was impossible to enter into talks about peace because of our implacability." And again: "We do not venture to, we must not, enable the governments to hide behind our intractability."

Let's ask ourselves the following question: Perhaps this flexibility was enforced, was explained by the weakness of the international positions of that newborn state? After all it was a time when, as Lenin put it, we "had to temporize, retreat, and maneuver. Well, there is some particle of truth in that argument. But only a particle. Lenin's thinking was not linked merely to considerations of the day. It has a more general nature: Any ultimatum, given the sides' equal rights and parity, restricts whoever makes it. An ultimatum fetters him, freezes his position, prevents him from taking account of any change in circumstances, and breaks the feedback enabling him to rectify his policy. It reduces the space for political maneuvering, which gives a partner obvious tactical advantages and enables him to withdraw from talks while essentially giving as the reason the implacability and intractability of the side making the ultimatum. An inevitable withdrawal from ultimatum demands caused by the pressure of the situation and one's own interests, while being expedient and essential beneficial, will outwardly, in its form, look like a retreat, like loss of face, and so forth. The long-term negative points with which ultimatums are fraught markedly outweigh their short-term, essentially propagandist, positive points.

The nuclear age urgently demands the intensification of the degree of frankness, honesty, and directness in all foreign policy activity.

In the middle of the seventies F. Ikle, a U.S. "hawk," giving recommendations on conducting negotiations, totally permitted "methods" like bluff, extortion, and threats. Undoubtedly a habitual matter for our U.S. partners... But, as is now fashionable to say, an unproductive one. Perhaps the appeal not to use subterfuge or bluff is another extreme redolent of complacency. Nonetheless the proportion of "subterfuges" in the diplomatic tool kit should be in inverse proportion to the importance and dimension of the problems under discussion. Because it is scarcely possible to suppose that either side will allow itself to be bypassed, duped, or confused where it is a case of questions of national importance. Stating positions clearly, minimizing ambiguities, uncertainties, and all kinds of vagueness, being ready to explain particular details giving rise to doubts -- all this given, of course, an explicitly stated political will, will make it possible to accelerate the process of negotiations.

Finally, a constructive approach toward negotiations, like the art of foreign policy in general, demands that the main, basic, determining factor be highlighted. At every given moment the politician is faced with an assortment of problems. Unless he sees their varying importance and different caliber and weight, unless he arranges them in a specific hierarchical order from the most important, the very important to the secondary, the insignificant, then there will be no policy. Because policy is the art of choosing. You must remind people of this repeatedly inasmuch as the Americans have frequently demonstrated their inclination to deviate from the discussion of the main questions, mentioning different questions which, although important, are still not "the most important." A typical example: The refusal to ratify the SALT-II treaty because of the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. The senior U.S. diplomat G. Kennan had every grounds for reminding Americans: "The question of war and peace is of decisive significance. All other problems, genuine or imaginary -- Angola, Afghanistan, Central America, human rights, and any others -- take second place by comparison."

Yes, the question of war and peace and above all the question of disarmament are of decisive importance for advancing toward peaceful coexistence. All Soviet proposals -- in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and Reykjavik -- are aimed at leading this question out of the impasse, the artificially created impasse.

In principle each of the above-listed demands on the nature and form of negotiations is nothing new in the history of diplomacy. Each was to some extent or other taken into account even in prenuclear times. But most often they were only proclaimed. The language of what must be, in which the theory of diplomacy has frequently spoken, differed considerably from the language of reality, in which diplomatic practice was expressed. So the new element now is that what must be should acquire the status of reality. The stake is so high (survival!) that exceptions to the rules must become rules. We must not only rise to the level of the new political thinking but also raise political conduct to this level, not only think but also behave and act in a new way, responsibly and cautiously. The transition to a nuclear-free, nonviolent world is at the same time the transition from the doctrines of waging wars to the doctrines of conducting negotiations.

TASS REPORTS SOCHI DISARMAMENT EXPERTS' MEETING

LD082326 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sochi June 8 TASS -- By TASS special correspondent Mikhail Svetlichny:

A meeting of experts opened at the Hotel complex Dagomys here today within the framework of the United Nations-sponsored World Campaign for Disarmament.

The meeting, held under the motto "After Reykjavik: Planning for the 1990s," will consider issues related to nuclear, space and conventional arms.

Reykjavik opened up real prospects for establishing a nuclear-free, safer world, Genrikh Borovik, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, told the opening.

"The forum is important by its direction into the future, in the 1990s, when these prospects could be realized."

"Prominent experts from more than 20 countries will analyze the world situation and try and work out specific approaches to tackling global problems facing mankind.

"The current meeting," Borovik said, "is a manifestation of our organization's cooperation with the U.N. Secretariat and the disarmament department.

The Soviet peace campaigners believe that by pooling efforts of all forces committed to peace at government and non-government levels, it is possible to stop mankind from sliding toward the dangerous abyss, which is nuclear war."

The aim of the meeting, said Yasushi Akashi, U.N. assistant secretary-general for public information, was to analyze Reykjavik's influence and define approaches to establishing a safer world.

He pointed out the need for working out a common attitude to such problems as cutting conventional and nuclear arms and related verification issues.

Preventing an arms race in other regions and in outer space was an important task, he said. Akashi expressed the hope that the meeting's participants would use their vast experience and knowledge to define specific steps towards creating a more stable and safer world.

The meeting's participants will discuss today questions connected with the reduction and elimination of conventional weapons, measures to strengthen confidence and verification and problems of regional agreements.

Borovik, Chervov on Conference

LD082337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] A meeting of experts is being staged in Sochi under UN auspices within the framework of the world disarmament campaign. The Soviet Peace Committee is one of the organizers of the meeting, entitled "After Reykjavik -- Planning for the '90's." Our correspondent Arkadiy Melkanyan interviewed the committee's chairman, writer Genrikh Borovik, and Lt-Gen Chervov, head of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces' General Staff.

[Borovik] We are going to try here to discuss the question of what to expect from the situation, and what the world can expect in coming years, following the meeting which might have been a historic one, in Reykjavik, but which did not become (?such) because of well-known reasons, the stand of the United States.

[Chervov] The summit meeting in Reykjavik marked a new frontier and showed mankind that achievement of a nuclear-free peace on earth was possible. The event is not a transient one, but a long-term one, and everything achieved in Reykjavik is now fully supported by the Soviet leadership and the Soviet Union, and is being implemented at all forums and talks. In practice the present situation is such that thanks to the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals there exists a real possibility of resolving the problem of medium-range missiles. There exist real possibilities for conclusion of key provisions or outline provisions concerning strategic offensive weapons, and also on problems of space. There also exist real possibilities for commencement of talks on a considerable reduction of conventional weapons; that is, implementation of the Budapest program of the Warsaw Pact states. Unfortunately, there have so far been no steps in response from the NATO side. And so, at the Dagomys meeting the experts should, I think, try to see what the obstacles are in the disarmament issues of interest to the whole of mankind.

[Melkanyan] In brief, yet another step toward peace is being made.

[Borovik] Indubitably. Experts from 25 countries have come together; the majority of them are people sincerely concerned by the situation that Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov was just talking about. There are major scientists, major experts, major public figures here, and their view on the issues, based not just on emotion but on profound knowledge as well, will naturally be a weighty contribution to the possibility of solving the problems we face.

Bessmertnykh Addresses Meeting

LD091619 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Sochi June 9 TASS -- By TASS Special Correspondent Mikhail Svetlichny:

The Reykjavik meeting marked a turning point in the practical solution of the key issues of our day, the elimination of nuclear weapons, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh said. He made this comment today at the expert meeting held as part of the United Nations-sponsored world disarmament campaign.

Reykjavik's practical effect consists in that the talks on strategic offensive weapons, medium-range missiles and on strengthening the regime of the ABM Treaty (the sides have agreed to abide by it for another 10 years at least) are based, despite persisting differences in Soviet and U.S. positions, on agreements and understandings reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in the capital of Iceland.

The Soviet side finds it expedient to take a broader action to tackle the problems of security and strategic stability, that will include conventional and chemical armaments in addition to nuclear ones, the strengthening of the regime of existing treaties and prevention of the arms race in outer space.

Among short- and medium-term measures, the treaty on medium- and short-range missiles has a real chance of being implemented today. The document is important in that it will help free Europe from a whole range of nuclear missile weapons. Subsequently, Aleksandr Bessmertnykh continued, certain aspects, like control provisions, may serve as a good example for drafting agreements on reducing other types of nuclear weapons.

The reduction of strategic offensive weapons and prevention of the arms race in outer space present a more serious problem. Here the Soviet Union thinks that they key provisions of future agreements can be formulated already within the next few months. What is most important today is to preserve the ABM Treaty. If it is preserved and strengthened, there will open a prospect for the fast movement towards the goal of a nuclear-free world.

Radical reductions of nuclear weapons already on the first stage of their elimination will give the sides valuable experience in applying these procedures, principles and mechanisms of mutual verification. The experience itself will be a factor in ensuring security. The USSR stands for the most stringent verification, checks and inspections on the sites where missiles are dismantled and eliminated, test sites and military bases, including third countries, at warehouses and factories, either private or state-owned.

The whole complex of measures on disarmament and building up mutual trust, in accordance with the Soviet concept, must be accompanied in the long run by the creation of an all-round system of security in the political; economic and humanitarian fields, the Soviet deputy foreign minister stressed.

Chervov on Different Approaches

LD102200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] The international meeting of experts from 25 states who are discussing the problem of disarmament will continue in Sochi today. A report, whose subject can be summed up as international security and space, will be delivered by Colonel General Chervov, chief of a directorate of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. Our correspondent interviewed him. Here is the recording:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The issues for discussion today are of extraordinarily great importance for the preservation of peace throughout the world. Nikolay Fedorovich, would you tell us what is the basic difference in approaches to resolving these issues between the Soviet and Western sides, in particular the U.S. side?

[Chervov] At present there are no weapons in space, Soviet or U.S. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that there should not in fact be such weapons in space. Our leaders have stated repeatedly that the Soviet Union will not be the first to take weapons into space. That is our pledge. The Soviet Union will be making every effort to persuade other countries, first and foremost the United States, that they too should refrain from such a fateful step. Any strike weapon in space, antimissile weapon, or antisatellite weapon, or some other kind of weapon, if it were to be put into space, would immeditely render impossible the reduction of nuclear weapons, in particular the reduction of strategic offensive weapons. An uncontrollable new twist in the arms race would begin, and the threat of nuclear war would be significantly greater.

Representatives of the U.S. side such as General Rowny represent Cold War attitudes and are stubbornly intent on showing here too that the United States is sure to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union, and even here at the conference they would like to spread the idea of U.S. global pretensions. An absolute majority of the 25 countries' representatives fully support all Soviet proposals, especially on the issues of radically reducing nuclear weapons, keeping weapons out of space and reducing by 25 percent conventional weapons in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals and favor the confidence measures that were advocated by the Warsaw Pact member states in Budapest and now again in Berlin. [end recording]

Graham, Chervov Meet Journalists

LD102215 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Sochi (Northern Caucasus) June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Svetlichnyy reports:

What is in store for mankind in the 1990s, on the eve of the 21st century: A "star peace" or is it destined to become a hostage of computer monster threatening all life on earth from space? This question was highlighted today at the international meeting of experts sponsored within the world-wide campaign for disarmament under the U.N. aegis, which is under way here.

U.S. Retired Lieutenant General Daniel Graham, who proposed President Reagan in 1980 the pretentious project for deploying a large-scale system of anti-missile defence in space, now known as "Star Wars programme", alleged in his report that the implementation of the SDI programme was only a means of guaranteeing peace and security and could, eventually, lead to eliminating nuclear weapons.

Such an approach, noted Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, department head of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, is based on a speculation of people's fear of nuclear weapons. The U.S. authors of the concept of a stage-by-stage transition from nuclear offensive to non-nuclear defensive means suggest that strategic offensive weapons be deployed even further and that "space anti-missile system" be established, that is strike space weapons. After that, according to them, it will be possible to cut or even liquidate nuclear weapons.

The Soviet side agrees with the concept that the SDI programme be limited to research. "In our opinion," noted Nikolay Chervov, "this means to conduct investigations and tests under the SDI at research institutions, manufacturing plants and proving grounds under stationary conditions. But we are against testing weapons in space. This is banned by the ABM Treaty."

Differences in the approach of the Soviet and American sides to the issue of space weapons developed especially clearly during a meeting of journalists with Daniel Graham and Nikolay Chervov. D. Graham alleged for instance that a system of the latest weapons deployed in space would be purely defensive and would be a reliable shield against a premeditated nuclear attack.

"One need not be versed in military matters to comprehend that it is possible to create a "space shield" and then to threaten the other side with strategic missiles and to turn to a nuclear blackmail," parried N. Chervov. In actual fact, this line leads to undermining Soviet-American relations and upsets the existing strategic parity.

Despite the difference in opinions and approaches to solving global issues of our times, many meeting participants appraise highly a chance of discussing jointly pressing questions of ensuring peace and security. The dialogue is of frank and honest character, despite the fact that the positions of the sides are very different sometimes, James Dougherty, professor of Saint Joseph's University, USA, told TASS.

"Discussions which took place during the meeting, were useful. They helped compare our approaches to the issue of bridling the arms race," noted Peter Klein (GDR), director of the Institute of International Politics and Economy. The positions of the sides on the SDI issues were also different. The present-day epoch, he noted, made it necessary to comprehend the fact that peace cannot be guaranteed any longer only with military means. For this purpose a broad programme of measures needs to be carried out in the political, econonic and humanitarian spheres.

Rowny, Bessmertnykh Remarks

LD120420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] In Sochi the meeting of experts from 25 countries within the framework of the world campaign of disarmament has ended. Here is our correspondent Arkadiy Melkanyan.

[Melkanyan] Over the past 4 days, prominent scientists, military leaders, politicians, public figures and diplomats exchanged views on the most burning issues concerning nuclear, space and conventional weapons. The issue of Soviet-U.S. relations and political as well as military aspects of international security were at the center of attention there. These questions were also discussed at a news conference with the participation of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs and Edward Rowny, special adviser to the U.S. President and U.S. secretary of state for arms control. This is what Mr Rowney said in particular.

[Begin Rowny recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] In spite of the fact, as I have already said, we recognize the importance of arms verification; we consider it important to concentrate attention on three [word indistinct] aspects of our relations, which are: first, the general questions whose importance is recognized by all; second, on the aspect of bilateral relations between our countries, for example, in the field of exchange of people, and third, there is the very important matter of human rights. Then it is of course unnecessary to take up the question of arms control.

These problems are of importance but their order of priority should be considered in the context of those problems which I have just mentioned. Of course, we are advocating the idea of concluding an agreement on nuclear and medium-range missiles, but at the same time we believe that one must not pay attention to this area alone without considering all other major problems which are, so to speak, on the other side of that range of problems which I have just described. [as heard]

We fully agree with what Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was saying. He was talking about the importance of reducing the strategic system. We have indeed advocated a 50 percent reduction of strategic weapons. It is also necessary to resolve the problem of conventional weapons. [end recording]

[Melkanyan] In reply Comrade Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, noted:

[Begin Bessmertnykh recording] I will permit myself to disagree with what the esteemed general said when he inverted the order of priorities. According to him, first are regional problems, then those of bilateral relations, then human rights, and then disarmament. I do not wish to belittle the importance of the first three issues. Undoubtedly they are important, each in their own way.

We are not only prepared to have talks with Americans on all these matters, but we are actually conducting them. We have our own answers for the U.S. and misgivings about each of these questions, including that of human rights. We are inviting the U.S. to actively discuss with us this problem. However, a question arises: Do we need waste such valuable minutes of which we are generally short, unfortunately, at this meeting of experts, who have gathered together specifically for the examination of questions on arms limitation, to consider questions which are according to some definitions key questions? They are of course important, I repeat this. We are ready to discuss them. But let us then get together for a meeting of experts on regional conflicts. Incidentally, a meeting like this between, the USSR and the United States is intended. A meeting on bilateral matters is also on our agenda. As far as humanitarian matters are concerned, there are not only multilateral but also bilateral questions on our agenda. We are ready to discuss all this. [end recording]

[Melkanyan] According to the view of the participants of the pressent forum, whose co-authors are the United Nations and the Soviet Peace Committee, another step has been made toward mutual understanding.

PRAVDA ON PACT SESSION, GORBACHEV ROMANIAN TRIP

PM081037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Socialism's Peaceful Strategy. Paving the Way to a Nuclear-Free World"]

[Text] The specter of a deadly nuclear conflagration cannot fail to concern millions of people on the planet. They see opponents of security and the peoples' cooperation are not abandoning their black schemes. The demand of the times is to make the course of world events take a turn for the better. The socialist community countries are acting in the spirit of this demand.

The important constructive proposals advanced by the Warsaw Pact states at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin have attracted great attention everywhere. The world has received further graphic confirmation that the socialist countries, by virtue of the very nature of the new social system, have not linked and do not link their future to the military resolution of international problems. The Political Consultative Committee conference's unanimous adoption of the document on the Warsaw Pact states' military doctrine is of fundamental significance.

These words resounded over the world like an oath:

"The Warsaw Pact states will never, under any circumstances, begin military actions against any state or alliance of states unless they themselves are the target of an armed attack.

"They will never be the first to use nuclear weapons.

"They have no territorial claims on any state either in Europe or outside Europe.

"They do not regard any state or people as their enemy; on the contrary, they are ready to build relations with all countries of the world without exception on the basis of mutual regard for the interests of security and peaceful coexistence."

The document on the Warsaw Pact countries' military doctrine convincingly expresses the defensive nature of socialism's military strategy. The very essence of the doctrine expresses the new political thinking which the USSR and the other fraternal countries of socialism are so persistently introducing into the fabric of international relations.

The Warsaw Pact states reject the concept of "nuclear deterrence" advanced by imperialism's aggressive circles as false, dangerous, and immoral. Nuclear weapons cannot guarantee security. On the contrary, the more there are of them in countries' arsenals, the less is their security. Human reason demands states cast off nuclear chains on the eve of the new millennium. The Soviet program for a nuclear-free world opens up real prospects of achieving this aim.

The Political Consultative Committee conference in the GDR capital advanced a detailed, realistic program for purging the most sensitive region of the planet -- Europe -- of nuclear weapons.

The Warsaw Pact countries call for an agreement on the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe to be concluded without delay on the basis of the accord in principle reached in Reykjavik; for the simultaneous elimination of Soviet and U.S. operational and tactical missiles in Europe and the resolution of the question of tactical nuclear means in Europe, including tactical missiles; for agreement on the radical reduction of strategic offensive arms with simultaneous strengthening of the ABM Treaty setup; for an accord to be reached on such a priority measure as a total nuclear test ban.

The problem of the militarization of space remains acute. The fraternal countries' position is clear: Weapons must not appear in space, the ABM Treaty must be strictly observed, and space must be used for peaceful purposes alone.

The Berlin conference participants vividly demonstrated their political good will. Seeking to remove the mutual suspicion and mistrust which have accumulated over the years and to achieve better understanding of each other's intentions, they proposed to the North Atlantic Alliance states the holding of consultations for the purpose of comparing the two alliances' military doctrines. The imbalances and asymmetries in individual kinds of arms and armed forces conditioned by historical, geographical, and other factors and the search for ways to eliminate them on the basis of a reduction on the side which is ahead, achieving lower and lower levels, could also be the subject of consultations.

The socialist countries are ardent champions of creating on the planet a climate of trust, mutual respect, and friendship among the peoples. They are full of determination actively to promote the elimination of hotbeds of tension and the just political settlement of regional conflicts, in whatever part of the world they arise.

Taken together, the proposals of the Berlin Political Consultative Committee conference lay a solid foundation for elaborating the "key provisions" of Soviet-U.S. agreements which could become the subject of a top-level Soviet-U.S. accord and the basis for preparing legally binding Soviet-U.S. agreements.

The socialist states' initiatives are having an increasing positive impact on the atmosphere of international relations. However, it has, regrettably, to be stated that the West is being unjustifiably slow in responding to these initiatives aimed at solving problems of concern to the European peoples.

The Berlin conference once again demonstrated the fraternal countries' unity in their approach to international events and the tasks which they have to resolve together. Practical new measures aimed at improving the mechanism of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign policy cooperation, mutual information, consultations, and other forms of their interaction were outlined.

Having discussed the results of the Political Consultative Committee conference, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the work done there by the Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev.

The socialist countries are aware that the successful realization of their mission of preserving and strengthening world peace largely depends on their unity. The communist and workers parties, whose interaction is the soul of the fraternal countries' political cooperation, are purposefully striving to strengthen our peoples' friendship and comradely cooperation.

M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Romania, which marked a new stage in the development of Soviet-Romanian relations, was a significant event. The visit reflected the feelings of friendship and fraternal solidarity linking the CPSU and the RCP and the peoples of the USSR and Romania, made it possible to define ways to further develop the entire range of Soviet-Romanian ties and cooperation -- in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific, and other spheres -- and showed the determination of the two fraternal countries to cooperate actively in the struggle to strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

The situation which has taken shape in the modern world throws down a real challenge to governments, to political parties, and, what is more, to every person, reminding them of their responsibility for preserving peace. Life attests that the course being implemented by the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries meets the demands of our complex but very promising epoch.

CEMA SECRETARY ON COMPLETION OF MOSCOW MEETING

LD052048 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Video interview with CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev by correspondent Ulyanov, in Moscow on 5 Jun; Sychev and Ulyanov identified from caption; introduced by announcer -- recorded]

[Text] A regular meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee ended in Moscow today. Here is our correspondent's report:

[Ulyanov] As the official communication says, the Executive Committee examined the issues of the development and the improvement of the CEMA member countries' mutual cooperation, and of the council's activities.

[video shows Ulyanov interviewing CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev, in office]

[Ulyanov] At the Executive Committee's meeting there was probably also talk of the CEMA's restructuring?

[Sychev] Of course. You know that a very great deal of attention is currently being paid to the issues of improving the CEMA's activities. Without restructuring the mechanism of our cooperation and socialist economic integration, one cannot implement the transition to deep scientific production and technical cooperation. It would be impossible to implement the comprehensive program for the CEMA member-countries' scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000 which was unanimously adopted at the end of 1985. In this case it is a question of drawing direct executors -- enterprises, associations, and scientific-research institutes -- more and more into the process of economic cooperation, the process of scientific-technical and production cooperation, and of increasingly enhancing the role of progressive forms of cooperation, such as direct ties between them, the establishing of joint enterprises, joint laboratories and institutes, and similar important associations.

[Ulyanov] Forgive me, but as is known, this process unfortunately is not as yet progressing as one would like it to, not as fast. What are the reasons, in your opinion, that are hindering this?

[Sychev] The CEMA is made up of 10 countries; these are 10 countries with, naturally, different levels of economic development, with various specific features in their economic mechanisms. It would probably be simply naive to assume that this process -- this process of transition to new, very important forms of interaction between us -- is going to go like clockwork, [budget razvivatsy, tak skazat, kak po nakatannoy koleye] so to speak.

[Ulyanov] Tnis probably also touches upon the activities of the CEMA itself?

[Sychev] Well, it stands to reason. That is indeed why the issues of improving the CEMA's activities and the issues of multilateral cooperation were on the agenda of the 123d meeting of the Executive Committee which has just ended. I will say briefly: this meeting was very productive.

PRAVDA Reports Proceedings

PM081545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On a CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 123d session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow 4-5 June.

The countries' representatives on the Executive Committee, deputy heads of government K. Zarev of Bulgaria, J. Marjai of Hungary, Tran Duc Luong of the SRV, G. Kleiber of the GDR, A. Esquivel of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, W. Gwiazda of Poland, D. Ancuta of Romania, A. Antonov of the USSR, and R. Rohlicek of the CSSR and also CEMA Secretary V. Sychev took part in the session.

A. Antonov, USSR representativeon the Executive Committee, chaired the session.

The Executive Committee discussed questions relating to the development and improvement of cooperation between CEMA members and CEMA activity.

The session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

VENICE DOCUMENT OMITS TERRORISM CONDEMNATION

LD121828 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

First of all about facts: An airliner of the Afghan Airlines "Bakhtar" was shot down by a U.S. "Stinger" missile at dawn on Thursday. 53 out of the 55 passengers and crew were killed. This is not the first terroristic act of this kind committed by Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

On the same day THE NEW YORK TIMES reported with a reference to officials in the U.S. Administration that rebels in Angola headed by Savimbi will receive this year a new consignment of arms and military equipment to a sum of 15 million dollars. "Stinger" missiles are included. The deliveries will be made on the CIA channels and will be repaid from secret funds, including those gained from the "Irangate" deal.

Compare these two facts: Terrorists not only in Afghanistan, but also in Africa are supplied with the most up-to-date arms, and it is above all peaceful people who become their victims.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the "Major Seven" were discussing in Venice the question of combatting terrorism. This is a topical question, indeed, for terrorism is an evil, a (?scourge) of the present. Deplorably, the document they adopted lacks the main thing, the condemnation of the policy of state terrorism, though it is precisely that policy which engenders a vicious circle of violence and bloodshed.

So the Venice document which, as it is said, was dictated by the U.S. delegation, should be viewed as another attempt to whitewash by high-sounding statements about the striving to combat international terrorism the unsavoury actions of the United States itself: arms deliveries to gangs of hired cutthroats in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, Kampuchea and the "exploits" of Marines in Lebanon and in Grenada, the piratic nighttime raid on Libya with the definite purpose of eliminating the leader of the Libyan revolution al-Qadhdhafi.

The Venice declaration of the "Seven" on combatting terrorism actually does not differ from a similar document of the previous, Tokyo meeting of this "select club". There is one peculiarity, though: this time the declaration does not contain a point on the condemnation of the states supplying weapons to countries, "encouraging terrorism". Observers testify that ths provision has been omitted at the bid of the U.S. delegation.

This "omission" is an awkward attempt to avoid the responsibility for the Irangate scandal in which the Washington administration bogged down. It is also a manifestation of the striving to [word indistinct] the indulgence for conducting the same policy of global state terrorism in future.

Former CIA Director Stansfield Turner who is informed better than many others about the aims and methods of this policy complains that the world public might think that state-supported terrorism is being implemented. The world public could hardly think anything else, since this view is corroborated by facts.

ABLAMOV ANALYZES RESULTS OF VENICE SUMMIT

LD111620 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov:

The West's money and stock exchanges have reacted with a slump in the rate of the dollar and shares to the inconclusive results of the Venice meeting of the "big seven."

The business community has been apparently worried that the absence of specific decisions on economic upheavals in the West spelt new troubles in the trade and financial fields and threatened with a new world economic recession.

This is what probably explains the irritated response of influential press bodies in the leading capitalists countries to the summit's result.

The intention of the seven to broaden coordination of economic policies, made in the economic declaration, has been presented as a success.

Sharp contradictions within the ranks of the seven, however, threaten to nip the coordination effort in the bud.

In Venice, Reagan sought to enlist Japanese and West German support to help keep American economy afloat, but his attempts to press tham into making concrete commitments on expanding the import of American products with a view to boosting American economy failed.

In view of the sharp clash of interests on other questions, the Venice summit only confirmed previous commitments and expressed good intentions.

Among the contentious issues were reduction of the deficit of the U.S. budget, stabilization of exchange rates, above all of the dollar, elimination of disbalances in trade, protectionism, trade in farming produce and lowering of interest rates.

But these commitments failed in the past to prevent Washington from manipulating interest rates and the dollar rate to weaken its competitors. They failed to prevent trade conflicts within the triangle USA -- Western Europe -- Japan.

Ground for such conflicts remains as the Venice summit adopted no specific measures to treat the West's "economic malady."

No definite solutions were offered on the problem of developing countries' debt. The U.S. secretary of the treasury, James Baker, said that the U.S. was opposed to making firm commitments on broadening economic aid to the developing countries.

The meeting of the big seven reaffirmed that the West, at a time of the aggravation of the crisis, is seeking to resolve its problems at the expense of the Third World.

An essential realignment of forces between the United States, Western Europe and Japan made itself visible in Venice. Washington had to adopt defensive stands on several questions, something it is not used to, and make concessions to its partners.

The new alignment of forces is likely to lead to the further aggravation of contradictions among the imperialist states.

Zorin, Shultz on Summit

LD141717 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 Jun 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Excerpts] Let's return to Venice. The leaders of the seven most developed capitalist countries gathered here to coordinate their currency, financial, and economic affairs. But their opportunities in this respect are limited, if only by the fact that for each one of them charity begins at home. So let's hand over to our correspondents in Venice:

[Valentin Zorin] This week it was as though Venice, situated on 118 islands in the sea lagoon, had returned to the time of long ago, having been transformed from a museum city, a tourists' mecca, into an important political center, news from which was awaited far away beyond its horizons. Why indeed was the ancient city of Venice chosen as the location for the meeting? Who knows? It is, however, a fact that this week the name of this city has moved from the tourist handbooks to the front pages of the newspapers and then into the television and radio news bulletins.

[Yuriy Vybornov] And so why Venice? In the first place this is a city where a similar conference was held in 1980. Second Venice has a firm tradition of being a city where important political decisions have been taken at difference times in history. The third thing is that Venice, situated as it is on islands, is to some extent protected against acts of terrorism: It is not by chance that the conference was held on the island of San Giorgio. Finally, the image is one that I believe the organizers of the meeting wanted to convey to the participants in the conference. [passage omitted]

[Zorin] I have had occasion to attend several meetings of the leaders of the leading Western countries and the one that took place here in Venice this week differs substantially perhaps from all those that have gone before it. I will try to briefly explain this. First of all the tone of the documents, including the document on relations between East and West, which have been adopted here in Venice differs substantially from the outrageously aggressive documents which were being adopted even in the quite recent past. In the second place -- unlike all previous meetings -- the U.S. President did not dominate here in Venice. And not just because he has serious domestic political difficulties in his country and because his presidential term is drawing toward an end, but also because the correlation of forces among the Western countries is changing in a most substantial way.

The intensified resistance to U.S. pressure is also explained by the fact that, as it turns out, all participants in the conference, with the exception of the Canadian prime minister, either face elections in the very near future or have already undergone them.

So, like it or not, the antiwar feelings of the broad masses of the electorate must be taken into account. Further, most observers these days have been talking not about the seven but about the eight participants in the Venice meeting; and although, as we know, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was not present in Venice, the Soviet peace program exerted the most substantial influence upon the course of the work of the conference. Although it was not, perhaps, his intention, this was shown in particular by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, in an interview which he gave to Soviet television in the residence of the U.S. delegation [video shows Zorin speaking to camera against backdrop of canal scene in Venice clip of leaders arriving at conference]:

[Begin video interview recording] [Zorin] Mr Secretary of State, will the discussions that have taken place in Venice have any influence upon the progress of the Geneva talks and in particular on medium-range missiles?

[Shultz in English with superimposed Russian translation] I think the discussions here would suggest that the talks have a good chance of success, that is to say a good chance of solving the issues on which we have been struggling together, the United States and the Soviet Union. I am thinking of the problem of the operational and tactical and the so-called tactical missiles. I think that at the present time it is evident that the prospect exists of reaching agreement on both of these questions. The third question which presents difficulty is the issue of verification [kontrol]. We put a full draft of our own proposals on this problem on the table some time ago and when I had the honor of being in Moscow a few weeks ago the general secretary, having familiarized himself with these proposals, considered it seems to me that the Soviet position on this issue is not all that different from the U.S. position. Our representatives in Geneva are now working on these issues. If one assumes that this question will be solved, then the conclusion of an agreement will become possible and that will be very good. It will be the first agreement between our two countries which will lead to a reduction in nuclear armaments. All previous agreements controlled increases in armaments, but this agreement is aimed at reducing and actually to some extent at eliminating them, and we hope that we will manage to destroy them all, but that will not happen immediately.

[Zorin] Has there been any change in the U.S. position on medium-range missiles since your recent visit to Moscow?

[Shultz in English] This doesn't represent a shift in our policy it represents the process of a discussion back and forth between our countries. [superimposed Russian translation of Shultz begins] When I was in Moscow General Secretary Gorbachev made an important proposal during our conversations on so-called low-range missiles [rakety maloy dalnosti]. We discussed it and I tried to get a firm and clear understanding of its essence. I presented this proposal to my President and to all our allies in NATO. We examined it in detail, as we had to, because this was a very important proposal. I think we are now at the stage where we are going to be able to respond to this proposal and I think that we shall do so in a form that will be acceptable for the general secretary.

[Zorin in English with superimposed Russian translation] Thank you very much, Mr Secretary of State. I hope that your interviews for Soviet television will become a good tradition.

[Shultz in English with superimposed Russian translation] I am privileged to speak on Soviet television and if I become a regular performer, then so be it. [Video shows Zorin and Shultz seated at a table in the U.S. residence in Venice] [end recording]

[Zorin] One certainly cannot agree with everything we were told by the head of U.S. diplomacy. The U.S. delegation in Venice, pursuing its own objectives, displayed a deliberate and possibly an exaggerated optimism regarding prospects for Soviet-U.S. talks, in particular talks on medium-range missiles. Nevertheless, the fact that the leaders of the Western countries have managed to agree in Venice on such an important issue is something of no mean importance. As far as the other problems are concerned -- economic and political problems that were on the agenda of the Venice conference -- these remain virtually unresolved. The Venice meeting is over. While here we learned something truly surprising. As is known, over a long period of time the city which is built on piles has been sinking into the sea very slowly but unfortunately unremittingly: Scientists have started to talk about the approaching end of this astonishing man-made jewel known by the name of Venice. But then suddenly, accordingly to some specialists, this process has recently not just come to a halt but on the contrary the level of the city has once again inexplicably risen by several centimeters. It's in the nature of people to believe good omens and in concluding our account about political events that have taken place this past week in ancient Venice, therefore, I would like to express the hope that good sense will predominate in our world and that the fatal threat that hangs over mankind will be removed. The Venice experience, however, indicates that this will not just happen by itself.

PYONGYANG 'SOUTH-SOUTH' COOPERATION FORUM CONTINUES

PM150915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'South-South' Dialogue"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Jun -- The growing understanding of the close links between disarmament and development and the liberated states' desire for practical steps aimed at overcoming economic difficulties and advancing down the road of social progress were reflected by the speeches of the participants in the nonaligned countries' extraordinary conference on "South-South" cooperation, which is continuing in the DPRK capital. Representatives of around 100 countries and international organizations are taking part in the forum.

There is now a historic chance to curb the arms race, Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca said in his speech at the plenary session. This would make it possible to mobilize major resources for accelerating economic development and expanding cooperation among the nonaligned countries. Imperialism and neocolonialism are serious obstacles to this. The Cuban minister advocated a revision of the procedure for paying off the developing countries' enormous foreign debts.

At the conference Nicaraguan Foreign Minister M. D'Escoto sharply condemned the U.S. political, military, and economic aggression against his country. He talked about the immense damage done to the Nicaraguan economy by the subversive actions of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries.

The deadlock in the talks on establishing a new international economic order can be explained by the capitalist states' reluctance to agree to restructure current international economic relations, which favor only the Western countries, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh stressed.

The speeches by the representatives of Guinea, Cyprus, and a number of other countries sharply criticized the policy and practice of apartheid, racism, and Zionism, and espressed solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialist interference and for independence.

Ryzhkov Message to Forum

PM141455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 87 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Ryzhkov greetings message to "South-South" Conference in Pyongyang]

[Text] To the participants in the nonaligned countries' extraordinary conference on "South-South" cooperation

On behalf of the Soviet Government I greet the participants in the extraordinary conference who have gathered to discuss questions of the further organization of the nonaligned countries' cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, and other spheres.

The liberated states are playing an ever greater role in international life, and their share in world politics and economics is increasing. They make a significant contribution to asserting new political thinking and advancing the idea of creating a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons.

People in the Soviet Union treat with understanding and sympathy the processes of developing the nonaligned countries' all-round cooperation, which can become an important factor in mobilizing their internal resources with a view to accelerating economic development and strengthening independence.

We are convinced the restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis and the establishment of a new international economic order are urgent and perfectly realistic matters. It is important to pool the efforts of all countries in the struggle to ensure international economic security, which envisages the creation of stable and predictable external conditions for equitable and broad economic cooperation among all states regardless of their social system. We note with satisfaction that this approach is consonant with the provisions of the economic declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Noraligned Countries' Heads of State and Governments.

The Soviet Union agrees with the opinion of the nonaligned and other developing states on the interconnection between disarmament and development. We advocate that measures to limit and reduce arms not only bring the peoples greater security but also make it possible to allocate more funds to improving the socioeconomic position of developing countries and resolving global problems of world development, including problems of foreign debt.

Within the framework of bilateral economic ties with states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America the Soviet Union gives developing countries multifaceted assistance, including in the construction of industrial and agricultural projects and the training of skilled cadres. We are also ready to develop multilateral cooperation with nonaligned and other developing countries and to help the peoples of those states to achieve well-being and prosperity under conditions of peace and security.

I wish you success in the work of your forum.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

CONGRESSMAN SEES POSSIBILITIY OF REAGAN IMPEACHMENT

LD142045 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 14 TASS -- Lee Hamilton (Democrat, Indiana), head of a special-commission of the House of Representatives investigating into the Iran-Contras affair of the White House, has pointed out a possibility of impeachment of President Reagan. He commented on the existence of a secret memorandum of the U.S. National Security Council prepared in April 1986 by Oliver North, former member of the Council. It contains a proposal on the diversion to Nicaraguan contras of 12 million dollars out of the profits coming from secret arms sales to Iran.

Speaking today in an ABC television program, Hamilton stated point-blank that if it turned out that the President had seen the memorandum and had approved it, the commission headed by him would put forward a demand on starting an impeachment procedure. A secretary of Lieutenant-Colonel North said at hearings in congress that the memorandum had been studied by John Poindexter, former adviser to the President for National Security Affairs, who could have acquainted President Reagan with its content.

GROMYKO DISCUSSES HOMELESSNESS WITH U.S. CITIZEN

LD121532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today received Joseph Mauri at his request. Mauri is staying in Moscow at the invitation of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. He is a U.S. citizen and a fighter for the rights of homeless American people. As a worker from New York who has been evicted three times, Mauri requested that the Soviet leadership remind the U.S. President that it is urgent and necessary to pay serious attention to the critical situation of several million homeless Americans.

Comrade Gromyko stressed that the USSR Constitution ensures the right to shelter among other human rights and freedoms. We feel sincere sympathy for those who are deprived of this right wherever they are and if they live under the conditions of another political system. This is why the Soviet people give moral support to Mauri's great initiative.

The Soviet people, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted, have respect for the American people and wish to live with them in peace. Mauri has a chance to see this during his visit to our country.

In conclusion, Mauri, who is leaving for his country, requested that his deep gratitude be conveyed to all Soviet people for the warm reception he received in Moscow.

MURAKHOVSKIY, DELEGATION DEPART FOR CANADA VISIT

LD141322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1304 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 14 (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee, left Moscow for Canada today at the invitation of Canadian Agriculture Minister John Wise.

SHEVARDNADZE TO ASK ZHIVKOV TO MEDIATE WITH PRC

OW120755 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 12 KYODO -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will ask Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov to use his good offices to improve relations between the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties, Eastern-bloc sources in Moscow said Thursday.

The sources said Shevardnadze will make the request in a meeting with Zhivkov this month. The Soviet Foreign Minster will make official visits to Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia from mid-June.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, also acting general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, now on a tour of Eastern Europe, is scheduled to visit Bulgaria June 18-21.

Shevardnadze will meet the Bulgarian leader before a Zhao-Zhikvov meeting and ask him to help in improving relations between the two parties, the sources said.

They said Bulgaria, closest in its policy to Moscow's among the East European countries, wishes to pay a role in improving Soviet-China relations.

Zhivkov, who visited China early this month, stopped over in Moscow on his way back to Bulgaria to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the sources said the two might have discussed the Moscow-Beijing detente.

The sources said Moscow has asked the Chinese premier to visit Moscow during or after his East European tour but ruled out such a possibility.

China has time and again stated that relations with Moscow cannot be improved unless the Soviet Union withdraws troops from Afghanistan and Mongolia, and stops supporting Vietnam which keeps troops in Kampuchea.

However, partial Soviet troops withdrawals from Afghanistan and Mongolia paved the way for the resumption of bilateral talks on border issues in February -- the first in nine years.

PRAVDA NOTES PRC PROMOTION OF FAMILY FARMS

PM121445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Doctor of Economic Sciences E. Korbash article under the rubric "Correspondence With a Reader": "New Types of Farms"]

[Text] "Please describe the forms of ownership in the PRC, for an economic reform is under way there now" (T. Gladkova, Voronezh). N. Kucherenko of Moscow and many other PRAVDA readers also ask for the same thing.

The development of state, collective, and individual farms in the country, as well as enterprises based on mixed Chinese and foreign capital, is defined by the PRC Constitution. [paragraph continues]

However, far more types of farms have emerged in the course of the economic reform, and Chinese economists have not yet formulated a unified criterion in their classification.

The question of the need for changes in state ownership is the central question in the theory and practice of economic building in the PRC today. Thus, it is proposed, on the whole, to revise as "incorrect" the evolutionary process toward more socialized forms of ownership, that is, from individual toward collective ownership and on to ownership by the whole people. An orientation toward the future of socialism in the form of united ownership by the whole people is regarded in the PRC as "not taking account of the real interests of the person in a socialist society" and not meeting the requirements of building "specifically Chinese socialism."

The Chinese press is also discussing the question of what attitude to take toward the increasingly widespread transformation of individual peasant farms in the PRC into essentially private capitalist farms. Several dozen or even hundreds of hired workers sometimes work on such enterprises and farms. Chinese economists believe that the prohibition or elimination of such farms would directly harm the development of productive forces, since they do not see an equivalent replacement for them in China today. At the same time, it is proposed to revise the criteria defined by K. Marx for categorizing enterprises as capitalist in light of the times and the specific conditions of PRC reality.

During the PRC's existence very different forms of association of peasant labor have been tried. As a result, the conclusion has been drawn today both in theory and in practice that "a family runs a farm better than a collective." Chief emphasis has now been placed on the family contract in organizing agricultural production. The transformation of a small proportion of large specialized rural households into farmer-type farms [khozyaystva fermerskogo tipa] and the release of a significant number of peasants from agrarian production, given the development of credit and supply-scale cooper ves, are regarded in China as "the natural and reliable path" of successful progress or the country's agriculture. The artificial urging of peasants onto the path of production collaboration is considered inadmissilbe and inexpedient. The chief argument in favor of this viewpoint is the rapid and successful development of PRC agriculture.

If you take the city, the practice of recent years has shown there that many small state enterprises contracted, leased out, or sold to collectives or individuals in the course of the reform of the economic system have also begun functioning more efficiently. The measures being taken unsuccessfully to stimulate the work of medium and large state plants and factories have led Chinese economists to a conclusion on permitting their bankruptcy and making the widest possible use of the joint-stock form as an important way to reform state ownership.

The conclusion which Chinese scientists reach, in generalizing in the course of debate the results of the development of new types of businesses in the city and the countryside, is that permitting the capitalization of surplus value, the hiring of manpower, exploitation, and similar "nonsocialist elements in a socialist economy" within certain dimensions should be considered acceptable for socialism.

The debate on these questions is countinuing.

MINISTRY SAYS JAPANESE DIPLOMATS BUY INFORMATION

OW130131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0106 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO -- The Soviet Foreign Ministry has accused three Japanese diplomats at the embassy in Moscow of having allegedly given money or gifts to some Soviet citizens in return for information, the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Saturday.

In its Moscow-dispatched story, the paper said the three are senior ranking diplomats and two of them are now serving at the embassy in Moscow. The two rank higher than secretaries, it said.

The third official left Moscow for home last year, the newspaper said.

The Soviet accusation was made Wednesday afternoon in a press conference at the ministry following Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev's criticism earlier in the day against what he described as Japan's Anti-Soviet campaign, the newspaper reported.

By quoting a source well versed in Japan-Soviet relations, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN said the Soviet ministry accused the Japanese diplomats by name during the press conference. But the newspaper did not identify the diplomats in the report.

The paper also reported the Japanese Foreign Ministry flatly denied the Soviet allegation.

Rogachev verbally conveyed the Soviet warning to Japan Thursday by calling Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori to the foreign ministry.

In his verbal notice, Rogachev criticized Japan for allegedly conducting an anti-Soviet campaign and said Moscow will take retaliatory measures if Japan continues the campaign.

Rogachev's notice was taken here as an apparent reference to the spy case at the U.S. Yokota Air Base in Japan which allegedly involved Soviet Embassy officials as well as the illegal export of high-technology machine tools to the Soviet Union by Toshiba Machine Co. of Japan.

MPR'S BATMONH, DELEGATION STOP OVER IN KIEV

LD072047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] A party and government delegation headed by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived in the capital of the Ukraine today. The delegation made a stop here on its way to the Hungarian People's Republic.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Comrade Shcherbitskiy and other officials. A warm and comradely conversation took place between Comrades Shcherbitskiy and Batmonh.

Batmonh Greets Gorbachev

PM101907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From on Board the Aircraft"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, has sent M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a telegram form on board his aircraft.

The telegram states: "On behalf of the party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic and as I set off on an official friendly visit to two fraternal socialist countries -- the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- I convey to you, dear comrades, and through you, to the fraternal peoples of the USSR warm, cordial greetings. We take this opportunity to express profound satisfaction with the dynamic strengthening of Mongolian-Soviet fraternity and friendship and of our countries' all-around cooperation, which have been, are, and will be the reliable guarantee of success in our country's movement. We wholeheartedly wish for great new success in the implementation of revolutionary restucturing and the life of Soviet society, in the struggle to ensure lasting peace and world security, and in achieving the goal of nuclear disarmament. May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and close fruitful cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU and between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples live on and flourish."

Delgation Departs

LD080754 Moscow TASS in English 0724 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Kiev June 8 TASS -- A Mongolian party and government delegation led by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, Jambyn Batmonh, left Kiev for Hungary today after a short stop-over.

TARAZEVICH, DELEGATION DEPART FOR INDONESIA

PM150927 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaves"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Jakarta 7 June on an official visit at the invitation of the Indonesian People's Representation Council. The delegation comprises Deputies V.V. Plisov, A.A. Strelchenko, R.N. Fedoriv [name as published], and L.K. Shepetis. The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities. R.G. Sugantio Kusumodigdo, Indonesian ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

Arrive in Jakarta

PM151029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival in Indonesia"]

[Text] Jakarta, 9 Jun -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived here on an official visit at the invitation of the Indonesian People's Representation Council.

The Soviet parliamentarians were met at "Sukarno-Hatta" international airport by Kharis Sukhod [name as published] deputy speaker of the Indonesian People's Representation Council, and other officials.

On his arrival G.S. Tarazevich expressed gratitude to the People's Representation Council leadership for inviting a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to pay an official visit to Indonesia. This visit, he said, is a continuation of contacts between the legislative organs of the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia. We have come to Indonesia with goddwill and a sincere desire to help to strengthen the friendly relations which traditionally link our peoples and countries and expand cooperation in the interests of international peace and security. And this is quite natural: We live in the same Asian and Pacific region and have an equal interest in ensuring that this common home of ours is peaceful and flourishing.

The Soviet Union, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, attaches great significance to its relations with Indonesia, which is one of the largest and most influential states in the Asian and Pacific region and an active member of the Nonaligned Movement; the historic principles of Bandung were engendered in Indonesia. While noting with satisfaction what has been achieved recently in our relations, we are also aware that there is considerable potential for the further progressive development of these relations. Soviet parliamentarians believe that the realization of this potential would be in the interests of our countries' peoples.

In conclusion G.S. Tarazevich conveyed his very best wishes to the inhabitants of Jakarta and all the Indonesian people.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DESCRIBES CAPTURE OF STINGERS IN DRA

PM051011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 87 First Edition p 3

["Afghanistan Dispatch: by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major A. Oliynik and Captain A. Melnik: "Retribution Is Inevitable"]

[Text] A hard battle was fought in the foothills of Chamtal [name as published] (Lowgar Province). A dushman caravan route ran through there, in the inaccessible mountain region some 30 km southeast of Baraki. The dried-up river bed was used at night, and sometimes even in daylight, by caravans carrying arms and ammunition, food, medicines, and everything necessary to wage the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

One of these large caravans was detected by Afghan airborne reconnaissance at about noon. Subunits of the provincial Ministry of State Security, helped by servicemen from the limited contingent of Soviet forces, swiftly surrounded the area where the caravan's guards had taken positions. The dushmans were told to surrender. The bandits offered stubborn resistance. They were hoping that they would be helped by the gangs for which the arms and ammunition were meant.

The Afghan and Soviet servicemen acted decisively and efficiently. They captured, specifically, 56 foreign-made portable antiaircraft missile launchers, 500 surface-to-surface missiles, tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition for firearms and grenade launchers, 500 mines of different types, and a drilling unit made by the Japanese firm Honda used to plant land mines along the mountain roads.

Captured documents made it clear that all these arms and ammunition with foreign brand names were being transported to gangs operating in Lowgar Province, sowing death and destruction on Afghan soil. Now that the revolutionary government is devoting all its energy to establishing peace and tranquillity in the country, the leaders of the counterrevolution entrenched in Pakistan, clearly following orders from their masters in Washington, are striving to whip up tension in Afghanistan and wreck the process of national reconciliation. But their efforts are in vain. The extremist counterrevolutionary groupings are losing more and more ground and are suffering the crushing blows of Afghan Army servicemen and all honest patriots in Afghanistan.

Here is another example, offering eloquent testimony that just retribution awaits the enemies of reconciliation in Afghanistan.

At the Investigations Administration of the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs, we were briefed on material concerning the case of one Nigmatulla, former member of a gang in Qandahar Province. On 5 January this year, this bandit was caught red-handed trying to fire a "Stinger" U.S. portable antiaircraft missile launcher at an aircraft with civilians on board. He had already launched one missile earlier, but, fortunately, it missed the target.

The investigation material proves that Nigmatulla underwent a 6-month training course in handling "Stinger" portable antiaircraft missile launchers at a camp near Islamabad. A 60-strong group of dushmans was trained by U.S. and Pakistani instructors speaking the Pashto language. Special U.S.-made missile-launch simulators were used during training. Following the completion of his "instruction," Nigmatulla, one of a group of seven bandits, was transported to the Pakistani city of Quetta. It was at Army dumps there that they were given three "Stinger" launchers and other arms and ammunition. [paragraph continues]

They were "seen off" by Mullah Najmuddin, well known for his close ties with Pakistani special services and the CIA. He extolled the combat potential of the U.S. antiaircraft missiles, and told the dushmans that they were one of the first groups to take "Stingers" to Afghan territory and that the military successes of the "fighters for the faith" would be judged by the results of their "work."

In the course of the investigation, Nigmatulla also reported that about 80 U.S. "Stinger" missile specialists had arrived in Pakistan from the United States in early January this year and started helping the insurgents to master this type of weapon. Furthermore, the U.S. specialist instructors intended, according to him, to secretly penetrate DRA territory as part of groups armed with "Stingers" and to assess on the spot the effectiveness of this type of antiaircraft missile in combat against aerial targets in mountain conditions.

But the treacherous intentions were not destined to be realized. Yaqub's gang, which also included Nigmatulla, portable antiaircraft missile launcher operator trained by U.S. instructors, was detected by Afghan border guards near Qandahar and destroyed. Sixteen bandits were left dead on the battlefield, and the wounded Nigmatulla was captured. The captured materiel included three U.S. "Stinger" missile launchers and two British "Blowpipe" antiaircraft missile launchers. Material was also captured showing how the "Stingers" find their way into Afghanistan. The route is somewhat tortuous. The missiles are made in the United States by the U.S. firm "Atlantic Research." They are purchased by the "Rengis Pakistan" [name as published] Company, which then places the missiles at the disposal of the counterrevolutionary rabble.

But the bandits, whose hands are stained with the blood of their own people, are relying in vain on massive military deliveries from across the ocean. Inevitable retribution awaits those who are trying to continue the fratricidal war.

MOSCOW TV SHOWS BOOBY-TRAPPED BOOKS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD102025 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by Mikhail Leshchinskiy from Afghanistan]

[Excerpts] The regular plenum of the PDPA Central Committee has taken place in Kabul. Comrade Najib delivered a report. He noted that the policy of national reconciliation is increasingly being translated from slogans and appeals into reality, assuming a tangible form and acquiring a nationwide nature.

[Leshchinskiy] Preparation for the plenum took place throughout the country. [Video shows street scenes with pedestrians, will posters, groups of adults in literacy classes.] [passage omitted]

Outwardly, this is the most ordinary of books, quite colorfully produced. But all you have to do is open it, and it blows up. [video shows book with cut-out inner pages] As you can see, it has lethal stuffing inside it. Here is another specimen. It is also a case for a book. As you see, it has colorful illustrations. [video shows fly-leaf, decorated with flags of many countries] Inside is a mine with a chemical fuse. [video shows under the fly-leaf the book is shown to be a box, with a rectangular device inside, to which a pencil-like object is attached] [passage omitted]

[Video shows Leshchinskiy interviewing bystander] It is painful for me to see this book, says (Gawarkhan), a worker. [passage indistinct] We are so short of textbooks as it is, even the most elementary books. Those who made this bomb cannot call themselves human. They want to make the people blind and mute again. I think that the plenum, about which many of us will read for ourselves in the papers for the first time, will give the Afghan people new hopes on the path to peace.

ZA RUBEZHOM ON DRA VISIT, TALK WITH NAJIBULLAH

PM091021 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 22, 29 May-4 Jun 87 (Signed to Press 28 May 87) pp 12-13

[Gennadiy Musayelyan report]: "For the Sake of Peace in the Mountain Passes" -- first paragraph is ZA RUBEZHOM introduction]

[Excerpts] Washington has spent more than $2 billion on aggression against independent Afghanistan during the undeclared war. But it has not succeeded in reversing the revolutionary process in that country. On the contrary, the republic's achievements in various spheres are eloquent and convincing. The course of national reconciliation now pursued by the Afghan leadership is not a sign of weakness, as people in the West try to make out, but a manifestation of realism and good will.

Kabul-Moscow -- The peaks of the Shir-Darvaz and Asmai mountains were shrouded in black clouds when the USSR Journalists Union delegation consisting of A. Laurinchyukas, member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and chief editor of the newspaper TIESA, and the author of these lines flew into Kabul. The thermometer's mercury stood at about zero. The wind penetrated through to the bones. Very little snow had fallen in Afghanistan's capital throughout the winter, and the dried out soil, gray and hard like rock, showed no apparent signs of life. However, the weather warmed up by evening, and it started to rain. The next morning, the bright spring sun shone warmly from a blue and totally cloudless sky, bright green grass shoots literally could be seen growing, and the buds on trees started opening up. The long-awaited time for awakening had come.

"We Frankly Say..." [subhead]

Later on, as the time of our stay in the DRA was fast running out, my mind turned back to that springtime picture on many occasions. It is highly symbolic of life in Afghanistan today, with the optimistic rhythm of renewal running through the political and social processes. Furthermore, national reconciliation -- that wise and bold step taken by the PDPA and the DRA Government -- has become a powerful accelerator of these processes. Profoundly in keeping with the people's aspiration, this idea has touched the hearts of peasants in the most isolated villages and their compatriots who have found themselves abroad through the force of circumstances. The sun is shining in people's eyes. The handshakes between Pushtuns and Tajiks, Nuristanis and Hazaras, Uzbeks and Baluchis have become firmer and more confident.

The purpose of our country's realistic and constructive step, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, said in conversation with the members of the USSR Journalists Union delegation, is to bring down the walls of hostility, fill in the moats of mistrust, lay bridges of mutual understanding, and pave the way to unification of opposing forces. For the sake of achieving peace and tranquility, the DRA leadership renounced monopoly of power and expressed readiness to share responsibility for the historical fate of its people with all who desire to participate in the process of national reconciliation.

This precise and comprehensive program was welcomed with satisfaction by the overwhelming majority of the country's population and by the Afghans living abroad -- it has captured their minds and hearts. It is indicative that many rank and file members of various opposition parties, emigre organizations, and their armed formations have also taken an active stance in support of national reconciliation. Virtually all Afghan refugees living in camps on Pakistani and Indian territory demand an end to the bloodshed and immediate repatriation.

About 60,000 compatriots have already returned home, and more than 20,000 former members of counterrevolutionary organizations have laid down their arms and expressed a desire to participate in the process of national reconciliation in the period since the cease-fire was proclaimed.

At the same time, Najib went on, the initiative we displayed evidently has taken unawares the extremist leaders of the so-called "Group of Seven," based in Peshawar. One of them, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, whom I know from university days, settled in Pakistan even before the revolution. He soon was followed by Rabbani and Ahmed Shah Masoud. They actually started fighting against their own people long before Soviet troops appeared in Afghanistan.

The leaders of these seven counterrevolutionary groupings, closely linked with Washington, are trying to impede the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and to block the positive trends now emerging.

Outside interference continues and at times becomes even more dangerous. The counterrevolution is supplied with more and more shipments of weapons, including the latest ones, such as the U.S. Stinger missiles. Attempts are made to step up its activities. The result is that, even since the course of national reconciliation was announced, explosions are still to be heard, there are cases of arson, civilian aricraft are shot down, and harsh measures are used in attempts to intimidate those who advocate the reconciliation of all Afghans.

But a process of polarization of forces is under way within the ranks of the counterrevolution. I have met people who fought against us until quite recently and have now switched to the side of people's power. They condemned the extremist leaders, who would prefer, without risking their own lives, to deceive thousands of people and send them to their deaths. The time will come when, at long last, the adversaries of reconciliation will find themselves in isolation.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the choice of our course of national reconciliation also was affected by the general international situation on the planet, when any regional conflict is fraught with the danger that a world thermonuclear conflagration may flare up. In this context, one can understand the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at implementing the proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century, outlined in M.S. Gorbachev's statement on 15 January last year. We support the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy initiatives.

The new political thinking and the philosophy of peace and compromise are the highway for mankind's development, Najib strongly concluded. It is supported by the majority of countries in the world. It is now imperative to seek and find alternative forms of revolutionary struggle, to turn to nonviolent methods. These methods also accord with the principles of the well-known Delhi Declaration signed by M.S. Gorbachev and R. Gandhi. Therefore, we were prompted by considerations of humanity and common sense to pursue a policy of reconciliation. This is not a defeat; it is not a capitulation; it is not a surrender of our positions. [paragraph continues]

We frankly say that all hopes of undermining the people's power by military means are groundless. The unilateral cease-fire by government troops does not mean that the opposing side can continue the undeclared war with impunity....[passage omitted]

The Colleagues' Concerns [subhead]

Major tasks have been assigned to Afghan mass news media in connection with the implementation of the policy of national reconciliation, the need to repulse ideological subversion, and the struggle against the counterrevolution, which has not laid down its arms. A frank discussion about all this took place at the Second DRA Journalists Union Congress.

Delivering a long speech at the congress, Comrade Najib asked the journalists: "Where is the place of genuine patriots and masters of culture today, when there is a war going on?" He replied: "Wherever the fate of Afghanistan's honor and independence is being decided. This is why we would like to see the radio, television, newspapers, and journals in the front line of the struggle for national reconciliation and our motherland's progress."

The congress focused its attention on questions of giving effective assistance to Afghan journalists in enhancing the quality of publications, training highly skilled cadres, and sharply improving foreign policy propaganda and counterpropaganda.

It must be emphasized that despite the difficulties, the inadequate training, and the shortage of cadres, Afghan journalism is marching onward. The newspapers have now started publishing poster pages with laconic texts beneath the sign of national reconciliation. They offer a simple and eloquent description of the hard and painstaking work to implement the policy of national reconciliation. They are understood even by those unable to read and write. Attention also is attracted by features on different topics carried by the newspapers HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ (Soldiers' Truth) and HEYWAD (Homeland), which use different typefaces to achieve better presentation of key provisions, statistics, and figures.

The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government are doing everything possible to further develop radio and television. Construction of a new television complex has begun in Kabul with the Soviet Union's assistance, and the manufacture of videocassettes is being organized. Programs have become more interesting and offer greater variety.

Much attention was devoted at the congress to social and daily life questions and the improvement of Afghan journalists' working and leisure conditions. Boarding houses are being set up for them, creative travel is being organized both at home and abroad, and authors' fees have been regulated and raised. The PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers have instituted the honorary title "Honored Worker of Afghan Culture," which has been awarded to the most authoritative journalists. Orders and medals have been awarded to a number of the most distinguished staffers of mass news media.

On the whole, the congress vividly proved that the Afghan journalists are reliable assistants of the people's power.

The members of the Soviet delegation who addressed this forum spoke of the restructuring in our country, the broad ties between the USSR and DRA Journalists Unions, and the new avenues of activity by these creative unions. [paragraph continues]

Monthly photography courses conducted by Soviet masters have now opened in Kabul, this year's quota for Afghan journalists attending Russian language courses in our country has been increased, and colleagues from the DRA have been invited to join the audiences at the Institute for Enhancing Journalistic Skills for Developing Countries, which recently opened in Moscow. Finally, leading Afghan current affairs writers will take part in the international conference "October in the Fate of the Peoples," to be held in Yerevan in June this year. The USSR Journalists Union renders material and technical assistance to the DRA Journalists Union, and will continue to do so.

It is necessary to mention the great attention given to the USSR Journalists Union delegation in Afghanistan. It was received by Comrade Najib, and it had meetings and conversations with Nur Ahmand Nur, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Haydar Masud, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; and A.R. Hatef, chairman of the DRA National Fatherland Front Central Council, who is simultaneously chairman of the Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation. The members of the delegation were invited to speak on Afghan television, and various newspapers and journals carried interviews with them.

Components of Friendship [subhead]

[Passage omitted] Great October marked the beginning of a fundamentally new epoch in relations between our two countries. Soviet Russia was the first country in the world to announce its recognition of Afghanistan's complete independence and national sovereignty, and the first Soviet-Afghan treaty was signed in 1921. Its most important element was the fact that an Eastern state was recognized as an equal partner in the system of international relations. Particularly favorable opportunities for the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Afghan friendly relations emerged following the April Revolution's victory, when the DRA took the path of implementing urgent socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the world people.

Today the USSR continues to give Afghanistan assistance in the construction of dozens of different projects. Soviet specialists assisted in building the world's highest mountain tunnel at Salang, an 816-meter motor vehicle and railroad bridge across the border Amu Darya River, and oil depots in Hayraton, Mazar-e Sharif, and Lowgar. A Lotos-type Intersputnik satellite communications system has been commissioned. Industrial enterprises built with Soviet economic and technical aid now produce about 75 percent of the state industrial sector's output, or about one-third of the total volume of factory and plant industrial output in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union is a stable market for Afghan commodities. The USSR invariably occupies first place in Afghan foreign trade turnover.

The task has been set of rendering bilateral trade more balanced and more mutually advantageous. To solve this task, the partners should offer commodities in reciprocal demand. This, in its turn, makes it necessary to be more active in setting up mixed primary and secondary processing enterprises, including the involvement of Afghan national entrepreneurs. Turnover with Afghan merchants is already quite good, and it can be swiftly increased. Work is almost completed on the elaboration of a program to achieve sharp growth in trade with Afghan commercial dealers. Border trade contains major reserves.

Another contract was signed while we were in Kabul. It provides for assistance by the Soviet Union in planning, constructing, and operating the Kotcha state farm in Helmand Province on an area of about 2,000 hectares. It will have an irrigation network; a housing settlement, school, kindergarten, hospital, and other projects will be built.

The Afghan people's main concern is to achieve peace in their beloved land, scorched by gunpowder and soaked in blood. Our country now is striving to help its friend and neighbor to build a new life under conditions of peace and reliable security.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON DRA RECONCILIATION PROGRESS

PM041457 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 May 87 First Edition p 5

[Article by Andrey Greshov under the rubic "Afghanistan Reportage": "In Defense of Reconciliation"]

[Text] Herat -- The flight mechanic conducted a brief lesson on how to use parachutes in case we were hit by a missile. Vibrating slightly, the An-26 taxied out, the engines roared into life, and, taking to the air, the aircraft settled into its prescribed course, a TASS correspondent in Afghanistan reports to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The 2 and 1/2 hour flight was uneventful. The only unpleasant sensations were experienced during landing -- descent time had been cut to a minimum; after all, an aircraft descending slowly from 9,000 meters is easy prey for Stingers and other antiaircraft missiles. Eventually the aircraft was down and we could see through the open hatch the smiling faces of representatives of the N garrison command. Another hour and we were sitting in the office of Lieutenant Colonel Feliks Rakhmanovich Rakhmanov. For 4 days we were members of the big military family carrying out its international duty in Afghanistan.

At dawn we set out for Herat in an armored vehicle. At the first check point the duty officer issued a warning: "We are having some trouble. Ismail's gang is operating near here." Recently Ismail went to Iran, where he received instructions from the bosses of the counterrevolutionary organizations.

"Our checkpoints have just spotted a vehicle carrying one of Ismail's lieutenants dressed as a Soviet officer," the duty officer told us.

But everything turned out all right. The gang had other things to think about. It was licking the wounds it had sustained in a recent battle, and we covered the dangerous stretch of the highway without incident.

A mountainous waste stretched for many kilometers in all directions. The highway wound through hills covered with camel thorn and disappeared into rocky ravines. There were only small oases in the beds of dried-up rivers to gladden the eye.

In the distance we could see a small red flag fluttering on a rocky summit. It was a sentry post -- the first on the highway to Herat.

Lieutenant M. Kolyagin, chief of the sentry post, showed us his establishment. Privates S. Gavrilov and G. Yandushkin were keeping watch on the locality from the observation area on the roof. An armored transport bearing the name of Sergeant Eshonov, who died a hero's death last year during a night patrol, stood in a shelter hollowed out of the cliff wall alongside the sentry post building. On 9 May, Victory Day, Lieutenant Kolyagin told us, the soldiers at the post went to the place where the hero had fallen and laid wreaths were Sergeant Eshonov had died a valiant death.

The dushmans roaming the area are carrying out acts of sabotage, firing on sentry posts, and blowing up the oil pipeline which follows the highway to Herat.

But life at the sentry post is not just one of military routine. Komsomol members in Kiev have adopted the troops. Recently they sent some interesting books, sports gear, and a guitar. There are poets, musicians, singers, and even magicians among the troops. Moreover, every week there is a visit by the mobile movie theater and newspapers and letters from relatives and friends arrive regularly. This is invariably celebration time for the guys.

Our armored transport was back eating up the miles again. Here and there lay the charred shells of trucks and automobiles, black on the yellow sand, suggesting that tragic events had occurred there. It is no doubt paradoxical, but real live bluebirds live there, symbols of human happiness. We saw them on broken telegraph poles and on the shattered bodies of automobiles. We did not know what the birds were called, but their bright blue plumage evoked poignant memories of childhood, when it was so easy to believe in happiness. But where is that happiness and when will it come to this tormented land?

Dusty plain gave way to green groves and vineyards. It was Chaghcharan, a town on the way to Herat. There had been combat actions a few days before in the vicinity. Some dushman groups have failed to respond to the Afghan Government's call for an end to the bloodshed. The leaders of these formations are reluctant to part with their memories of the time when they were masters of this land, when their peace and tranquillity were based on oppression of the poor. But the Afghan people are tired of war. The city was now coming to life. Grocery and vegetable stores had flung open their doors. Children were playing happily in the shade of trees and the sunburned backs of peasants could be seen moving among the leafy vines.

Back on the road. It was uncomfortable sitting on the burning armor. Suddenly, quite unexpectedly, there appeared before us amid the sandy terrain a small river of pure and crystal-clear water. The commander of the armored transport announced that we would be arriving at the "dacha" in a few minutes. What this "dacha" was doing on a deserted highway was explained to us by its owner, the post commander, as he invited us to drink the tasty, ice-cold water. It was because of this water and the tiny oasis of green, some tens of meters in diameter, that the Soviet troops had given the post such a peaceful, domestic name. Some time ago this restful spot had been the villa of the commander of an armed formation which, having concluded a truce, is today helping to organize civilian life in the province. He voluntarily handed over his house to be used as a sentry post. The subunit's main job is to protect the oil pipeline.

Our troops have the difficult task of mounting night patrols. It is a stone's throw from Herat, but counterrevolutionary gangs still go there to disrupt the city's fuel supply. Striking evidence of this was the recent mortar attack on the post. So it is no party at the "dacha."

The next day, at 0700 hours, our vehicles entered the "green zone" -- the environs of Herat, an ancient city, once the capital of Persia. The highway was lined with mighty cedars and pines, and the first thing we experienced on entering Herat was the faint scent of roses borne by the light morning breeze from the flower-beds extending for many kilometers in all directions.

At the side of the road stood small adobe structures with little balconies, each with a machinegun trained on the highway. This sector is controlled by Daud's tribal formations, which for some years now have been protecting the peaceful life of the inhabitants of the local villages against raids by "alien" dushmans. The Afghan Government expressed its high appreciation of Daud's services by giving him the military rank of lieutenant colonel.

Lieutenant Colonel Daud and Colonel Fazyl Akhman were among the first commanders of major armed formations to see that it was futile to continue the bloodshed.

We arrived at the meeting place of the "friendly gang formations," as such groups are known here, not long before the start of a conference. Since the cease-fire was announced -- 15 January -- essentially not a single shot has been heard in Herat.

"The bulk of the Afghan population supports the policy of national reconciliation," I was told by the leader of a detachment belonging to the "Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan" grouping, Mir Said Ahmad. "I fought against people's power for many years. But the time came for a sober assessment of what I had been doing. And I concluded that it was necessary to conclude a truce. From then on my fighters' weapons were directed against those seeking to establish their own order in population centers under our control. I am grateful to representatives of your Armed Forces who gave me help and assistance."

Adam Khan, commander of another formation, said:

"Peace, and at any price, is what the Afghan people need above all."

"We will not allow the bandits to shed the blood of our compatriots and impose their will on Afghans," armed group Commander Wazir added.

One of the main questions discussed at the meeting was the elimination of disagreements between the armed groupings that have ceased fire. In fact, they were not only carrying out combat actions against people's power. More often than not they were fighting among themselves for spheres of influence. Of course, the meeting could not resolve all these problems straight away, but the very fact that it was held in the former citadel of counterrevolution shows that the first and probably most important step has been taken toward reconciliation. One would like to believe that peace will come to Afghan soil and the bluebirds will sing the song of happiness again....

OFFICIAL DESCRIBES WORK WITH DRA VETERANS

PM041021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 87 First Edition pp 1-2

[Article by M. Chunikhin, chief of Donetsk Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom Administrative Organs Department: "People's Thanks to Servicemen Who Have Honorably Fulfilled Their International Duty"]

[Excerpts] Recently we have more and more often witnessed (via television) various interviews and discussions in which Soviet people and citizens of the major capitalist countries have taken part. The question of Afghanistan always arises. Fabricated and sometimes provocative attacks on us are heard. It is very pleasant to hear how our compatriots answer these attacks with such dignity and conviction.

Many people clearly remember the conversations between U.S. journalist Phil Donahue and our young people. He kept asking the same questions. Both the servicemen in one of the broadcasts and the students and schoolchildren in another expressed with the utmost clarity their profound understanding of the internationalists' duty and their devotion to the ideas of class solidarity.

Let us say quite bluntly that the undeclared war which imperialism is waging against the Afghan people is also a difficult test for those who help this long-suffering people. Our servicemen endure it with honor. To them, M.S. Gorbachev directed the cordial words in the name of the party Central Committee from the platform of the 20th Komsomol Congress. The country and the people are proud of their courage, bravery and valor. These qualities, demonstrated in very difficult conditions, are valuable in peacetime activities. Evidence of this can often be seen.

The overwhelming majority of internationalist servicemen, once discharged into the reserve, have returned to their collectives and set a good example of a conscientious attitude to labor and study. [passage omitted]

We have encountered people who passed through the school of Afghanistan among delegates of oblast, city, and rayon Komsomol report and election conferences. One in 10 of those who have helped the fraternal Afghan people defend the gains of the April Revolution is a member of a Komsomol committee or bureau in the oblast.

Their role in educating young people is particularly valuable. It is valuable, above all, because a qualitatively new stage has begun in this work in conditions of restructuring. Bourgeois ideologists try to use the most varied channels to influence our young people, to deaden their class consciousness and political vigilance, and to sow skepticism about communist ideals. We must not slacken the attention paid to molding politically mature, active, industrious, and capable people who are always ready to defend their motherland. Propaganda of present-day heroism is one of the basic links in the system of patriotic and international education. Who better than former internationalist servicemen to strengthen this link.

The party obkom, gorkoms, and raykoms, primary party organizations, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, military commissariats, and DOSAAF organizations have started to involve people who have had "notable experiences," so to speak, more actively in this work. Their clear memories of internationalist servicemen's courage and determination are having a beneficial effect on inculcating in the rising generation lofty patriotic and international feelings and the desire to be like heroes.

Meetings with members of party gorkom and raykom bureaus show the attention being paid to former internationalist servicemen and their involvement in active sociopolitical life. A comradely discussion of future plans, the problems which worry the former servicemen, and the special role which party committees expect them to play in reinforcing young people's military patriotic education is held in a relaxed atmosphere. The young men respond to this concern, particularly to the support for initiative, with impressive and socially significant deeds.

Many have actively responded to proposals to take part in the work of military patriotic associations, universities for future serviceman, and DOSAAF organizations and schools, in holding draftee days, lessons in courage, and sendoffs to the Armed Forces, and in taking part in various competitions in applied military forms of sport.

The initiative of setting up clubs for internationalist servicemen -- which, the party obkom considers, not only allow servicemen who have gone through the school of Afghanistan to get together but direct their energy toward useful work -- has received party support. For example, such a club immediately became popular among young people in Donetsk's Petrovskiy Rayon. It united over 150 young men tempered in the DRA. Vitaliy Fedulov, holder of the Order of the Red Star, heads it.

What do the members of the club do? They take an active part in training and holding basic military training courses for senior pupils, speak at thematic evenings in workers' clubs, visit teenagers at vocational and technical schools, and tell them about themselves, their comrades, their commanders, braverv, heroism, and fraternity in combat.

When Yuriy Navalnev returned from Afghanistan in 1985, he came to work in the "Krasnolimanskaya" Mine of the "Krasnoarmeyskugol" Production Association. An internationalist servicemen's council was set up at the enterprise with his direct participation. The lads headed the sports sections and technical societies. A city internationalist servicemen's club was also soon set up. Educational work with young people in Krasnoarmeysk became more purposeful and wide-ranging.

Particular attention is paid to strengthening public order. We frequently recruit people who have formerly served in the DRA as members of Komsomol volunteer militia detachments. Thus electrician Vasiliy Didkovskiy, member of the Komsomol committee, heads the Komsomol volunteer militia detachment at the Krasnoarmeysk Railroad Junction. Last year the members of the detachment conducted more than 70 raids to maintain public order on suburban and passenger trains. Thanks to them, nine people were detained for transporting and selling narcotic substances. The young volunteer militiamen are actively conducting preventive work with teenage offenders. The Komsomol volunteer militia detachment has been awarded an honorary certificate of the Donbass Transport Internal Affairs Administration.

The perpetuation of the memory of those who did not return from Afghanistan carries a significant moral educational charge. This is our duty and responsibility. On the initiative of Komsomol organizations heroes are included on the roster of labor collective, student construction detachments, and Komsomol organizations, and Young Pioneer squads and detachments are named for them. The miners of the longwall team in the No 10 Section of the "Kuybyshevskoye" Mine Administration in the "Donetskugol" Production Association decided to produce an extra [illegible] for our local Hero of the Soviet Union, Valeriy Arsenov, and to give the money earned to the Soviet Peace Fund. The names of the fallen are included on student construction detachment fighters' lists. Corners dedicated to the theme "They Honorably Fulfilled Their International Duty" have been set up in the oblast's schools. Pupils who have most distinguished themselves in their studies and in social work are given the right to sit at the heroes' desks. In this respect many interesting things are being done in Kramatorsk, Krasnoarmeysk, Yenakiyevo, Shakhtersk, and Gorlovka.

Particular concern is shown for the internationalist servicemen who have become invalids and for the families of the dead. They are given assistance in obtaining treatment and training, and their living conditions are improved.

But, let us be blunt, not everything in this work is as it should be. Former servicemen still encounter bureaucratic indifference and callousness. Such cases took place in various establishments in Donetsk, Zhdanov, Konstantinovka, Kramatorsk, and some other population centers in the oblast. [paragraph continues]

The case of Vitaliy Fedulov was deeply disturbing. He returned home as an invalid, having been blinded, and then learned that he had been awarded a combat order. But to receive the award...he was summoned to the military commissariat. One reads with shame the letter from former serviceman Ye. Yasinskiy who also ran into callousness on the part of officials. We take such matters very seriously and seek to ensure that the culprits are severely punished. But the main point is not the punishment -- it is important to impress on everyone's mind that a person who has shown his worth in a harsh trial, who has borne aloft the motherland's honor, and has utterly devoted himself to the task of international assistance to the fighting Afghan people deserves our gratitude and constant attention. And that such a man is our support in good deeds and initiatives.

Much has changed for the better since the subject of addressing the problems of this category of our young people was directly raised at a meeting of the oblast's party, soviet, and Komsomol aktiv about 2 years ago. The main thing is that the work has become systematic. But I repeat that there are deficiencies. Often the old mentality of window dressing, stage management, and the quest for mass events hampers things. Invitations to the Presidium, to ceremonial parades, and so forth are not worth much, but to see what worries the returned serviceman, to understand the questions to which he finds no answer, to help channel in the right direction his need to show his worth in socially useful work -- this requires a particular approach and everyone's attention. We also direct our party, Komsomol, and all social organizations toward this.

We see that in some places people do not understand the meaning of the social and moral experience of the young men who have done military service with our troops in the DRA. We put such people right. Now we have focused attention, for example, on the fact that few such young men are promoted to leading work in DOSAAF primary, rayon, and city organizations. After the necessary training many of these young men could become military leaders in secondary schools and vocational and technical schools.

In short, there is plenty to think about and work on. For it is a question of an important link in the chain of the traditions of patriotism and internationalism, of educating new generations, and of passing on social experience and moral lessons to them. And this is best passed on person to person, heart to heart.

TV REPORTS DOWNING OF DRA PASSENGER PLANE

LD121947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Our correspondent in Afghanistan reports the details of a new crime by the dushmans, who yesterday shot down an Afghan transport passenger aircraft.

[Correspondent Leshchinskiy, identified by screen caption] The new crime was committed on the civil air route between Qandahar and Kabul. At 0710 on 11 June, when the aircraft was in the sky over Zabul Province, which borders on Pakistan, a communication came from the pilot: A ground-to-air type missile has been launched against the aircraft, a starboard engine is on fire, I am making a forced landing. The crew came on the air no more. Only later did it emerge that the pilot had tried to put the burning machine down on a highway, but there was an explosion. According to updated information, 47 people died, including 12 children and 8 women. By a miracle, a 6-year-old girl and one of the pilots survived; both are in very serious condition.

This is the fourth recent tragedy in the Afghan skies. Passenger aircraft were earlier shot down by U.S. missiles in the areas of Qandahar and Khowst. Also in Khowst, Pakistani fighters fired point-blank at another Afghan aircraft. As a result, almost 200 civilian passengers already have died.

The competent commission has now embarked on an investigation of all the circumstances of the tragedy, but as commander in chief of the DRA Air Force General Fatah Rahemi thinks, even now one can say with all certainty that the aircraft was shot down by U.S. Stinger missiles, which have lately been supplied by the United States of America to the dushmans in considerably increased numbers.

How can one fail to recall here that on 15 January, the first day of the unilateral cease-fire announced by Kabul, the White House stated that this venture was doomed to failure and that it was just our propaganda ruse? Once again, the stream of the most advanced weaponry from across the ocean increased. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA REPORTS IRAQ-DRA TRADE EXCHANGE TREATY

PM121155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 87 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Cooperation Treaty"]

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun -- Iraq and the DRA have signed a treaty on trade exchange and economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister, stated that the talks held during the visit to Iraq by the Afghan delegation headed by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, had demonstrated both countries' desire to seek broad spheres of cooperation. The visit, he stressed, has opened up new prospects in Iraqi-DRA relations.

The head of the Afghan delegation noted that the visit had been a success. The talks had shown that both countries are striving to deepen their bilateral relations.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES IRAN'S STANCE TOWARD KUWAIT

NC121232 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] foreign ministers have expressed their unanimous support for Kuwait's efforts to defend its fleet against Iranian attacks in a joint communique issued at the end of a 3-day conference in Jiddah, Saudi Arabia.

Why was this communique issued? The fact is that Kuwait has become a target of constant diplomatic and military pressures by the Iranian regime. Kuwait is condemned on the grounds that it has interfered in the Iran-Iraq war on behalf of the latter, only because it has normal diplomatic relations with its Arab neighbor. Kuwait says that a large number of Arab countries, and other states as well, could be condemned for the same reason.

Many observers of the tension in Iranian-Kuwaiti relations ask: Does this stem merely from the (?distorted way) Kuwaiti-Iraqi relations are portrayed in Tehran, or do the aspirations of certain circles in Tehran that claim to be leaders of the Islamic world contribute to this Iranian position? Did these circles not display an uneasy approach to the fifth ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] summit in Kuwait and to the election of the Kuwaiti amir to lead this organization?

The participants in the conference unanimously voted in favor of ending the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible and of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict through talks. They expressed concern over the fact that these two Islamic countries are destroying each other and that Muslims of one country are killing and harming Muslims of the other, and depriving them of their homes and livelihoods. It is surprising to note that the Iranian leaders have repeatedly claimed they are waging a jihad -- that is, a war against infidels and anti-Islamic forces.

Progressive forces throughout the world agree with the principles that govern the ICO's activities -- principles such as the struggle for peace and general disarmament, the struggle to prevent the transfer of the arms race to space, and the struggle against Zionist expansionism. On this basis, both Muslims and the Socialist nations, as well as all peace-loving peoples, form a common action front.

But who opposes the unity of Muslims? Only those who see their interests served by weakened cooperation among all peoples who seek peace and progress, freedom and independence. Imperialism and Zionism and their associates oppose any unity based on these principles and it is primarily the anti-imperialist stance of these principles that worries them. Therefore, the Iranian leaders (?should be careful) of their acts (?that obstruct all) mediation efforts for a peaceful solution of the conflict with Iraq. The anti-imperialist and Islamic slogans that Tehran utters do not conform with its acts. (?Moreover), Iran's (?insistence) on continuing the jihad is supported by the United States and, to advance its own interests, Washington placed arms and information obtained from spying at Iran's disposal. It is difficult to believe that U.S. assistance was designed to further the victory of Islam. No. The United States sees this as a war that it has fomented, and that it has definite interests in it. Thus to protract this conflict means to dance to the tune of imperialism.

[Word indistinct] Certain circles in Tehran are striving to obstruct the resolution of the conflict and the reconstruction of the Muslims' unity. Within this framwework pressure is being brought to bear on Kuwait. Published rumors allege that the situation in Kuwait is tense. (?Apparently) incidents such as the explosion in oil installations and the arrest of persons charged with sabotage and terrorism are used to confirm these rumors. Both the U.S. mass media and the Iranian propaganda machine pay great attention to so-called floating mines near Kuwait's coasts and to so-called domestic unrest in the country. The objective of this propaganda is clear: to justify the policy of certain circles in Tehran for continuing the war against Iraq and for hegemonism in the Islamic world.

GULF SHIPPING THREAT PUTS KUWAIT IN 'COMPLEX' SPOT

PM111329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Vl. Shevchenko dispatch under the rubric "Reportage From the Scene of Events": "Alarm Sirens Over the Gulf"]

[Text] Kuwait -- A Kuwaiti newspaper recently carried the following cartoon: A camel laden with oil barrels is moving in a stately manner through the desert. [paragraph continues]

The camel bears this inscription: "Tanker of the desert." This drawing reflects the melancholy feelings of Kuwaitis in connection with the present situation in the Persian Gulf. It is now more dangerous to convey oil by sea than by this means across the desert.

The Persian Gulf is an important sea route, and more than 20 percent of the world's oil supplies pass through it, chiefly to Japan and Western countries. From the quayside in the Kuwaiti capital ships can be seen leaving the port in line astern. They head south, toward the Strait of Hormuz. More than 40 ships under various countries' flags pass every day through this narrow strait linking the Persian Gulf with the ocean, but not all of them succeed in completing their voyage safely. Reports of seagoing ships being fired on and intercepted in the Gulf zone are received almost daily. According to data from Lloyds, the British insurance company, approximately 300 foreign ships have been fired on or blown up by mines in the waters of the Persian Gulf as a result of the tanker war, and more than 100 crew members have died.

"I have served in the merchant fleet for 30 years," V. Mordvintsev, captain of the tanker Marshal Chuykov," told me. "I have been in the Persian Gulf many times. It is a region of great marine shipping activity. Recently, however, it has become increasingly dangerous to sail ships here. You frequently see the shells of burned-out tankers. Sometimes military launches disguised as fishing feluccas come close up to merchant ships and fire on them at point-blank range. This is real sea piracy! As already reported, on the night of 17 May our tanker hit an underwater mine. Considerable damage was caused to the ship, but fortuately there were no casualties among the crew."

The tanker war -- a continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict at sea -- is assuming an increasingly large scale. Nearly all of the Persian Gulf has now become a zone of military operations. A direct threat has arisen to the littoral countries' sovereignty an independence. Kuwait, situated in direct proximity to the region of combat operations, finds itself in the most complex position.

"The situation is extremely tense and dangerous," Muhammad Rumaykhi, adviser to the emir of Kuwait and chief editor of the magazine AL-'ARABI, emphasized in conversation with me. "The conflict could spread like a cancerous tumor to other countries in the region. The Kuwaiti leadership sees the urgent adoption of collective international measures to end the Iran-Iraq conflict and improve the situation in the Gulf basin as the way out of the present situation."

This question is natural: Who benefits from maintaining tension in the Persian Gulf region?

"The conflict serves the interests of the United States above all, for it finds it easier to implement its aggressive plans in 'troubled water.' The hand of Washington has been visible right from the start of the war and throughout it. Pouring oil onto the flames, it is seeking to bring tension in the region to boiling point and then establish its military control in the guise of defending the littoral states," the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN writes. It is hard to disagree with that remark. Recent events attest that on the pretext of protecting shipping the United States is carrying out broad military expansion here, seeking to open up an Arabian bridgehead as quickly as possible. Naval strength is being built up, and questions of air cover for U.S. ships in the Gulf are being worked out. The U.S. Administration justifies these actions with false references to the "Soviet threat" and "Moscow's perfidious plans."

"The United States is playing a dishonest game," Hamid Jasim Sa'id, chief editor of the newspaper Al-RA'Y AL-'AMM, said. "'Irangate' has badly tarnished the White House's reputation in the eyes of Arabian states. Now people on the other side of the ocean are trying to divert attention from their aggressive schemes with a propaganda ballyhoo about the Soviet threat. As for USSR policy, its principled and honest nature is widely known to Arab peoples. We have seen from the experience of our relations with the USSR that Moscow is interested in establishing an atmosphere of peace and quiet in the Gulf zone."

...It is always crowded on Kuwait's quayside in the evening. City folk rest after the workday, strolling beside the sea. From the shore it is possible to make out the lights of passing tankers, and their alarm sirens carry distinctly out of the darkness.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES WEINBERGER ON GULF 'MISSION'

PM121005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Building Up Tension"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jun -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said that the United States is fulfilling its mission as leader of the "free world" by sending its warships to escort Kuwaiti ships.

The Pentagon chief refused to deny press reports that the United States intends to carry out preemptive strikes against Iran, thereby making it understood that the administration does not intend to tie its own hands by any public statements on the eve of military operations. He also stressed that U.S. Navy ships patrolling the Persian Gulf have been put on heightened combat readiness. According to reports from the region, these actions have already caused incidents with an Iraqi patrol vessel and a helicopter on its way to a drilling installation in the south of the Persian Gulf.

The administration's military preparations, AP observes, are causing growing alarm in Congress. These sentiments were reflected in a speech by Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives' Armed Services Committee, who stressed that operations in the Persian Gulf could involve the United States in a major armed conflict. He also pointed out that U.S. policy does not have the support of the U.S. allies.

WARSHIPS COMMANDED BY YEGOROV END VISIT TO LIBYA

PM121303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Captain Second Class N. Cormakev report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to Tripoli, capital of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, by a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral V.G. Yegorov has ended.

During the visit Soviet sailors made a number of visits around the country, went to an archeological site and a museum, and saw historic sights. There were sports events and an amateur concert.

The detachment of Soviet warships left Tripoli 5 June.

PAPER COMMEMORATES END OF U.S. PRESENCE IN LIBYA

PM121211 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[V. Viktorov article under the "Commentator's Diary" rubric: "Libya's Firmness"]

[Text] The date 11 June 1970 is memorable in the history of the Libyan people. On this day the last foreign soldier left the country's territory and the Libyan flag was raised above the former U.S. Air Force base Wheelus Field, the largest U.S. base outside the United States at that time.

The removal of foreign military installations was an important step in establishing the country's genuine independence after 1 Septebmer 1969 when a group of young officers supported by broad strata of the population had overthrown the corrupt king's regime that had been a stooge of the imperialist forces. Suffice it to recall the sinister role played by Wheelus Field during Israel's aggression against Arab countries in 1967, when American planes from this base gathered intelligence for the Israeli Air Force on Egyptian targets.

Having put an end to this foreign military presence, the new Libyan leadership began to implement an active anti-imperialist course in the international arena, taking a decisive stand against neocolonialism and racism. Libya took a firm, principled stand on the Near East issue, being in the forefront of the struggle to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and actively opposing the policy of separate agreements pursued by Washington and Tel Aviv.

Tripoli's political line provoked malicious attacks from the very beginning from imperialist and Zionist circles. The enemies of the young republic by no means stopped at verbal threats in this respect. It is hard to calculate how many times the U.S. Navy conducted exercises in close proximity to Libyan shores. During one of these militarist demonstrations American fighters brought down two Libyan aircraft. The American press has reported that the U.S. 6th Fleet command has a decisive list of Libyan targets which could be destroyed by its planes at the first command from Washington.

While Libya has firmly withstood these attacks and acts of overt provocation, Washington has contiued to build up anti-Libyan hysteria. In March and April last year the United States committed acts of state terrorism against Libya. On two occasions American planes carried out missile and bomb attacks against a number of Libyan cities. These practical actions killed civilians and destroyed civilian installations. In its blind desire to teach "obstinate" Libya a lesson, the American Administration flagrantly violated the elementary norms of international law.

However, Washington's hope that missiles and bombs would force Libya to renounce its independent foreign policy course was in vain. The Libyan people are determined to repel any encroachments by imperialist and Zionist forces.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION HAS MEETINGS IN TRIPOLI

PM121115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Tripoli"]

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Jun -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.F. Ryuytel, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, which is on an official visit here has met with the leadersip of the Libyan Jamahiriyah General People's Congress.

Welcoming the Soviet delegation, Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary general of the General People's Congress, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent and principled stance in support of the Libyan and other Arab peoples. The USSR and Libya, he emphasized, are linked by traditional bonds of friendship based on the common aims of the struggle of the two countries' peoples for peace, security, and the ideals of humanism.

Noting the multifaceted character of Soviet-Libyan cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres, Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar reaffirmed his country's desire to further strengthen and develop relations with the friendly Soviet Union.

The secretary general of the SPLAJ [Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah] General People's Congress resolutely denounced the aggressive plots against the Libyan people by the forces of imperialism headed by the United States. Neither acts of armed provocation on the lines of the barbaric U.S. air raid on Libyan cities in April last year, nor economic blockade, nor propaganda blackmail, he stressed, will force the Libyan people off the path of independent development which they have chosen.

Conveying greetings from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, A.F. Ryuytel reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will continue to give political, economic, and moral support to he friendly Libyan people. Under the conditions of the current situation in the Near East and the Mediterranean which has sharply deteriorated through the fault of the imperialist forces, he pointed out, Libya is playing an active role in the struggle for the transformation of these regions into zones of peace, security, and international cooperation and in the struggle for the consolidation of the unity of the Arab world and the unity of the Palestinian ranks in particular. Emphasizing the paramount importance of the struggle for peace under present-day conditions, the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation noted in particular the role of small states in this international movement.

A.F. Ryuytel briefed the leadership of the SPLAJ General People's Congress in detail about the aims and tasks of the restructuring which is under way in our country and about the achievements with which the Soviet people are preparing to mark the 70th anniversary of Great October.

During a second meeting between Soviet parliamentarians and the leadership of the Libyan General People's Congress a thorough exchange of views took place on international issues of mutual interest including the Palestinian problem and a Near East settlement. During the conversation, which passed in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, the Libyan side noted that the new approach and the new thinking which are currently evident in the soluton of all vital problems in the Soviet Union are of great importance also for Libya. We are confident, Ibrahim Bukhizam, secretary for People's Committees Affairs of the SPLAJ General People's Congress, said in particular, that as a result of the restructuring, the USSR will substantially consolidate its might and influence in the world. We have great faith, he said, in the CPSU's principled stance and the Soviet foreign policy.

Confidence was expressed that the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation would contribute to better mutual understanding, an expansion of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Libyan General People's Congress, and the further development of relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

CPSU, SUDANESE CP OFFICIALS HOLD MEETING 12 JUN

LD121346 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 13 TASS -- At their meeting in Moscow, representatives of the CPSU and the Sudanese Communist Party spoke out in favor of the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. They expressed the wish of their parties to build up friendly relations between them. The meeting, held at the CPSU Central Committee on Friday, was attended by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of Sudanese Communist Party Mohammed Nugud and other representatives of the CPSU and the Sudanese Communist Party.

JERUSALEM 'FESTIVITIES' FLOUT RELIGIOUS FEELINGS

LD282259 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Lebedev writes:

A challenge to the world community and insult to the religious feelings of Moslems and Christians, such was the essence of the "festivities" held in Jerusalem on Wednesday on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the annexations of the "Eternal City's" Arab sector.

These "festivities" were held on the day which on the Jewish calendar was the 20th anniversary since the time when Israeli paratroopers seized part of Jerusalem that belonged to Arabs under the 1949 ceasefire agreement.

Jerusalem, the holy city for people professing three religions: Christianity, Islam and Judaism, is regarded to this day as one of Islamic Holy places.

Disregarding religious feelings of hundreds of millions of Christians and nearly two billion Moslems the Tel Aviv leadership proclaimed Jerusalem to be Israel's "eternal and undivided capital" and applied Israeli jurisdiction to its entire territory, and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, which qualify the actions of annexationists as illegal and invalid, have been flouted.

Whole quarters were razed to the ground in Jerusalem's Arab sector in the past two decades. The Arab population decreased by half. Islamic shrines are systematically desecrated, and all this is done with the United States overt support and patronage. It is precisely relying on the United States backing that the Tel Aviv rulers celebrate for the 20th time the anniversary of "reunification" of Jerusalem and they celebrate it with the ostentatiousness bordering on mockery.

These brazen actions pose acutely to the world community the task of taking urgent measures to check the Tel Aviv annexationists. The movement for the holding of an international conference for the settlement of the Middle East conflict is spreading in the world and the destiny of the Arab sector of Jerusalem is one of the questions the conference should resolve. The eastern part of the city should be restored to Arabs.

USSR-ANGOLA FISHERIES PANEL MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM121417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Angolan Joint Commission created in accordance with the 6 April 1979 intergovernmental agreement on fisheries cooperation was held in the USSR 26 May through 5 June.

A protocol was signed on the basis of the results of the session, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Taking part in the signing ceremony were N.I. Kotlyar, USSR minister of the fish industry; E. Guerra, Angolan minister of fisheries; and J. Cesar Augusto, Angolan ambassador to the USSR.

USSR, BENIN FOREIGN MINISTRIES EXCHANGE CABLES

PM121401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] On the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin, the USSR Foreign Ministry sent a congratulatory cable to Guy Landry Hazoume, Beninese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, expressing confidence that the friendly relations between our countries will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Beninese peoples and serve the cause of progress, peace, and international security.

In a reply cable the Beninese foreign minister expressed profound satisfaction on behalf of his government with the development of cooperation between our states and gave a high appraisal of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Benin.

SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

LD012300 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- Recent developments in southern Africa have confirmed the idea that only the dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa can bring genuine peace and security to the peoples of the region, a Soviet public organisation said in a statement, out today.

The Soviet Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee issued the statement in connection with South Africa's fresh act of aggression against Mozambique.

The Soviet Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Commitee urged the international community to double efforts to introduce comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime as an efficient means to counter rampant racism.

SHEVARDNADZE OFF TO BULGARIA, HUNGARY, SFRY

Bulgarian Ties, Pact Issues

LD141700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] As we have already reported, Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, will tour the socialist countries of southeast Europe. He will visit Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. Here is Boris Dmitriyevich Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Pyadyshev] The visit is beginning from a good position. Our relations with Bulgaria are developing very well, I would say. The unity of views and a close cooperation between the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party, and confidence in political, economic, ideological, and cultural spheres are at their core. The Soviet-Bulgarian mechanism of contacts between allies operates effectively. Just recently, this May, here in Moscow a meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov took place, and before that Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, visited the Soviet Union. This time the Soviet and Bulgarian ministers of foreign affairs will also have enough issues to discuss.

I must mention that this will be the first official foreign trip by the Soviet minister after the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Obviously, the course of the implementation of the Berlin accord will be examined and analyzed in specific terms during the forthcoming conversations between Comrade Shevardnadze and Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Yugoslav leaders.

We have not yet received any reply from the West to the proposals put forward by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee, including to such an important document as the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact. A question often arises in the West: What is the essence of mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria? What is it that today draws our two countries together so much? Western specialists cannot truly grasp the phenomenon of Soviet-Bulgarian relations, even when they are inclined to evaluate events in an objective way. These relations are too rich in content, they are too deep and genuine to fit into the stereotypes of Western politicians, journalists, and scholars. We are confident that the visit by Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian leadership will serve the further development of cooperation between our countries and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

Vorotnikov Send-Off

LD150907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, left Moscow for Sofia today. He will pay official friendly visits to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Arrival in Sofia

LD151000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0945 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, 15 Jun (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, arrived here today for an official friendly visit.

At Sofia Airport he was met by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and other officials.

WARSHIPS TO PAY 'FRIENDSHIP' VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD120900 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Under an agreement reached, two Soviet large anti-submarine ships, the Azov and Krasny Kavkaz, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Romanian port of Constanta on June 16 through 19. Vice Admiral Valentin Selivanov, chief of staff of the Black Sea Fleet, will lead the squadron.

MEDIA REPORT ON POPE'S ACTIVITIES IN POLAND

Meeting With Jaruzelski

LD091045 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 9 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Poland's State Council, has met here with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, in Poland on an official visit, PAP news agency reports.

The report indicated tht the meeting would be of certain importance to the development of dialogue and understanding between Poland and the Vatican.

Krakow Disturbance

LD112132 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 11 TASS -- Pope John-Paul the Second, who is in Poland on an official visit, arrived in Szcecin.

He has already been in Tarnow and Krakow where mass services were held. The Polish press notes that the Pope's visit is called upon to facilitate the development of dialogue and understanding between Poland and the Vatican.

Unfortunately, PAP agency notes, one of the groups attending the Pope's meeting with Catholics in the Krakow area began to behave aggressively. By its arrogant behaviour it obviously tried to provoke intervention by the militia. Smoke bombs and stones were thrown at militiamen who succeeded in restoring order without resorting to force.

The Polish agency notes that this incident shows that a certain group of persons is trying to impede the normal course of the Pope's visit to his native country.

Further on Krakow 'Disorder'

LD121135 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 12 TASS -- Pope John Paul II, who is in Poland on an official visit, has arrived in Gdansk.

He visited Westerplatte where the first volleys of World War II were fired on September 1, 1939, and toured the memorial honoring Polish troops who heroically fought a superior Nazi invasion force for seven days there.

PAP news agency reported an incident in Krakow after a public worship with the pontiff's participation. A small group of youngsters there chanted instigatory slogans and threw about leaflets. The initiators of the disorder were arrested.

A spokesman for the Polish Government told a news conference in Warsaw that attempts to interfere with pontiff's visit were directed at undermining relations between the Polish state and the church and thwarting the process of stabilization in the country.

The instigators of disorders, he said, used the Pope's visit for anti-government purposes, seeking to compromise the process of democratization and reform in Poland. Authorities, the spokesman warned, would take decisive measures against the provocateurs.

Polish Spokesman on Krakow

LD121220 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 11 TASS -- Jerzy Urban, a press spokesman for the Polish Government, made a statement at a press conference here today for journalists accredited at the press centre of the third visit to Poland by Pope John Paul the second.

"As the Polish News Agency PAP already reported," he said, in particular, "there was an incident near Krakowia Hotel on Wednesday following the service which the pontiff held in Krakow fields".

"The scope of the incident was exaggerated in Western press reports which falsely asserted that militia wielded clubs and used tear gas. The participants in the incident threw smoke bombs which could create the illusion of using tear gas."

"A hardened criminal, Roman Mazio, was detained in Krakow yesterday," Jerzy Urban pointed out. "He verbally insulted and then hurled a stone from a close range at the head of a militiaman who was performing in the line of duty. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against Roman Mazio on charges of attacking and publicly insulting a militiaman".

The Polish Government's press spokesman said 14 men and eight women had been detained in Krakow for breach of the public order.

He said other attempts were being prepared to disrupt the course and spoil the atmosphere of the pontiff's visit.

"Hindrances to the pope's visit are spearheaded against the process of constructive coexistence between the state and church".

"Provocateurs", Jerzy Urban emphasized, "seek to compromise democratisation and reforms. They do not want a strengthening of socialist Poland. Besides, they want to prove that constructive coexistence and cooperation between the state and church is ostensibly impossible".

"The authorities", Jerzy Urban stated, "will take more resolute measures against provocateurs organizing street demonstrations. The authorities are convinced that this meets the interests of successful development of relations between the state and church and meets the aspirations of a vast majority of believers in Poland".

Demonstration in Gdansk

LD131507 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] A report from Poland: After a public prayer which Pope John Paul II held on Friday in the town of Gdansk -- he visited the town within the framework of his visit to the Polish People's Republic -- several thousand people tried to stage a provocative demonstration. The majority of the participants in the service, however, did not support the instigators.

Television Commentary

OW141332 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1120 GMT 12 Jun 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, is continuing. Christianity is an indivisable part of the history of the Polish people, and because of this the government desires that People's Poland be built together by the believers and unbelievers alike. That is why the government treats the Roman Catholic Church, as well as the other churches, with respect.

Jaruzelski, head of the Polish Government, said during a meeting with the Pope: Today, Poland needs, more than anything else, to inspire its work days -- a distinctive form of work theology -- discarding fruitless martyrdom and passive expectations. Receptivity, diligence, and proprietary interest bring the people power and wealth. On this level, the cooperation of the state and church could be particularly beneficial.

However, there are forces in Poland which, clearly inspired from abroad, tried to make use of the visit of the Pope to split the nation and cause a breakdown in the dialogue between Poland and the Vatican. [video shows demonstrations, police]

Thus, at the end of one of the meetings between John Paul II and the believers, some of them behaved in an aggressive manner. With their challenging behavior, they clearly attempted to provoke the militia to intervene. Smoke bombs and stones were thrown at the militia. But the militia managed to restore order without resorting to force.

Final Meeting With Jaruzelski

LD141907 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 14 TASS -- John Paul II, pope of Rome, ended today his official visit to Poland. He visited Poland at the invitation of the country's leadership and the Polish Diocese.

Before leaving Poland, he met with Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the State Council of the country. During their conversation they continued a dialogue on relations between Poland and Vatican, the PAP news agency reports.

FURTHER ON JARUZELSKI-ZHAO TALKS, SPEECHES

PM121415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Zhao Ziyang's Stay in the Polish People's Republic"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun -- A meeting has taken place here between W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, who is in Poland on an official visit.

During their talk the sides exchanged views on the processes of socialist building in both countries. Satisfaction was expressed with the development and prospects of Polish-Chinese relations.

New thinking, global thinking in the fullest sense of the word, is needed in the nuclear age, W. Jaruzelski said at a dinner in honor of the Chinese guest. The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and their innovative approach to problems of disarmament and military doctrines offer a real opportunity to free the world from the threat of nuclear annihilation and to achieve a lasting improvement in international relations. This was vividly confirmed by the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

In a reply speech Zhao Ziyang declared that China conducts a peaceful foreign policy and regards the struggle for the preservation of peace as its duty. We are convinced that thanks to a joint struggle by all peoples mankind will be able to overcome the threat of war and live in peace.

ZHAO MEETS WITH CSSR LEADERS DURING VISIT

Talks With Husak

LD121024 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 12 TASS -- Talks have been held here today between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China staying in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

They exchanged information about the progress of socialist development in Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of China and discussed topical international problems.

Gustav Husak said that Czechoslovakia, the same as other Warsaw Treaty countries, believed that when analyzing problems of international security, one should proceed from the realities of a nuclear age which determined the need for replacing a balance of fear with a balance of trust, peaceful cooperation and a constructive dialogue. He said that a package of Soviet proposals and initiatives opened up a real way to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

These proposals were reaffirmed and further developed at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Berlin.

Gustav Husak pointed out a contribution made by China to the safeguarding of peace, its actions directed against the militarization of space, as well as its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Zhao Ziyang said that the Chinese people who were busy resolving problems of socialist development needed durable peace and international stability. The People's Republic of China pursues an independent and peaceful foreign policy and works for the bringing down of international tension, for disarmament, for the preservation of world peace. In the process of building socialism with specific Chinese characteristics, the leading role of the Communist Party of China is being enhanced, Zhao Ziyang said. China continues to implement reforms and to pursue an open policy. He stated that China was willing to further expand relations with Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

Lenart Talks, Interview

PM151135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Bratislava"]

[Text] Prague, 14 Jun -- A meeting has taken place in Bratislava Castle between J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, and Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Comamittee and premier of the PRC State Council. L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government, took part in the meeting.

During the conversation J. Lenart familiarized the Chinese guest with the course of socialist building in Slovakia and the tasks of accelerating the Republic's socioeconomic development outlined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. Zhao Ziyang stressed the visit's great importance for further deepening cooperation between the Chinese and Czechoslovak peoples.

In an interview with CSSR correspondents the Chinese leader stated that the PRC is pursuing an independent foreign policy based on the desire to preserve peace in the world. We oppose the arms race and its transfer into space and favor the prohibition and complete elimination of chemical weapons and the supplementing of nuclear disarmament with a reduction in the arsenals of conventional armaments, he said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF REAGAN'S VISIT TO WEST BERLIN

Police, Demonstrators Clash

LD121403 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] West Berlin June 12 TASS -- The U.S. President's visit to West Berlin, which started today, has an obviously provocative nature. Its programme envisages, in particular, an official meeting in West Berlin with the FRG president, Richard Von Weizsaecker, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, which constitutes a breach of the quadripartite agreement.

"We say 'no' to Reagan's policy", read a huge white streamer carried at the head of a demonstration that stretched for nearly two kilometres. The largest demonstration in the history of the city took place in protest against the U.S. President's visit. Some 80,000 West Berliners gathered for it at the call of 150 public organisations, political parties and trade unions.

The columns of demonstrators filed through the streets of the city for four hours carrying streamers with slogans: "Stop immediately all nuclear tests," "Scrap SDI", "Immediate and constructive talks on disarmament instead of the senseless arms race" and "Hands off Nicaragua".

Police provoked clashes with the demonstrators. Nearly 80 people have been arrested and many wounded.

Moscow TV on Reagan Speech

LD122017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video by political observer Viktar Glazunov -- identified by screen caption]

[Text] [Video shows West Berlin riot scenes] Good evening, comrades. One might add to what you have just seen the fact that law enforcement were even brought in from the FRG to give a hand to West Berlin's policemen -- in violation of the city's status. But how does the importation of law enforcement forces from the FRG compare to the fact that President Reagan was received in West Berlin by the highest representatives of the FRG in the role, so to speak, of proprietors? It's as if there were no quadripartite agreement on West Berlin which clearly states that the city is not part of the FRG and will not be governed by the FRG in future.

The U.S. President's participation in this demonstrative show is regrettable, but Ronald Reagan also made a speech in West Berlin, and, to be frank, an unkind [nedobryy] speech at that. There is no way that one could call it a model of the new thinking, and as for the unfriendly attacks against the USSR, they were taken directly from the Cold War era. I imagine that the eternal yesterday's men in the FRG jumped for joy on hearing the President, who, it seems, is not happy with the territorial and political status quo in Europe or the border separating the GDR capital from West Berlin. The eminent guest from across the ocean would like to see all this changed.

In this connection a cardinal question arises: The question of confidence. Confidence in America's word and in agreements concluded with the United States.

What will remain of the four-power agreement on West Berlin if, for President Reagan, only one Berlin exists? And how is one to reconcile the American President's verbal assault on the territorial status quo in Europe with the Helsinki Final Act which has enshrined the inviolability of the European borders, including that between the two German states? And if one recalls the violation by the United States of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, and its undermining of the ABM Treaty, the question arises: Can one have confidence in future agreements, which President Reagan claimed in West Berlin to be striving to achieve, if the United States makes so free with those that have already been concluded and which it has signed?

And in conclusion: It seems President Reagan was prompted to come to Berlin by his desire to speak from there about freedom. One of his predecessors at the White House said charity begins at home. It's a pity that the current U.S. President has apparently forgotten that truth.

Reagan Meets FRG President

LD122136 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] West Berlin June 12 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Yuriy Borisov reports:

President of the United States Ronald Reagan visited West Berlin today. He met with President of the FRG Richard von Weizsaecker here, which was a gross violation of the Four-Power Agreement on West Berlin. They city is not part of the FRG and, consequently, the Bonn authorities have no right to perform government functions here. The fact that when visiting the building of the former Reichstag the President of the United States was accompanied by the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President of the West German Bundestag Philipp Jenninger was also a violation of the Four-Power Agreement.

Reagan delivered an openly propagandist speech couched in the spirit of the Cold War times. It is characteristic that he chose the area before the Brandenburg Gate, on the very border with the capital of the socialist GDR, as the place to deliver his speech. Several thousand specially chosen listeners were invited there.

Reagan proclaimed his disagreement to the post-war realities in Europe and said that the German question remains open. He was thus clearly inciting Bonn to further claims for the recarving of state frontiers in Europe. He called for the destruction of protective structures of the GDR on the border with West Berlin, ignoring the fact that their construction was necessitated by hostile actions against the GDR from West Berlin.

The President of the United States tried to intimidate West Berliners with "Soviet expansion" and tried to justify by that pretext the NATO "strategy of deterrence". He lauded the "star wars" programme, camouflaging it as a "research project" which is allegedly aimed at enhancing security of Europe and the whole world.

Talking about "freedom" and about the striving for peace, Reagan at the same time demanded that the West should "remain strong". Contrary to facts he asserted that it was because of that strength that the Soviet Union agreed to conduct talks on disarmament. He admitted that there is now the possibility "not merely of limiting the growth of arms, but of eliminating for the first time an entire class of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth." But, ignoring facts, he linked that possibility to the fact that the West remains on the positions of strength.

After delivering the speech, the President of the United States under heavy protection headed for the territory of the U.S. Air Base Tempelhof.

PRAVDA: 'Provocative Venture'

PM131657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[B. Orekhov "Rejoinder": "Wailing by the 'Berlin Wall'"]

[Text] It seems that West Berlin has become a latter-day Mecca for U.S. presidents and that putting in an appearance there from time to time has become kind of obligatory. Likewise, public outpourings of their personal feelings on these occasions have become a ritual, feelings among which, unfortunately, ill-will toward our country and overt anti-Sovietism predominate.

But it seems that for the current U.S. President West Berlin is by no means a Mecca but, instead, something on the lines of the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem. This is precisely the image brought to mind by yesterday's speech by the White House incumbent in West Berlin against the backdrop (literally) of the Brandenburg Gate.

Western "voices" and their "echoes" have already conveyed the content of this speech over the airwaves. There is a popular expression in our country -- "crocodile tears." And it was this kind of tears that the U.S. President was shedding yesterday in West Berlin not far from the Brandenburg Gate when he hypocritically called for the dismantling of the "Berlin Wall" and for "opening the gate," or in other words, removing the antifascist ramparts and pulling down the state border which protects the sovereignty of the German state of workers and peasants. No way! Neither will it prove possible to remove from the book of postwar history the fact that it was precisely the policy of the United States and its allies -- a policy aimed at using West Berlin as a kind of "front-line city" and at undermining the GDR -- which made it necessary, at the time, to construct the border installations in Berlin.

With tears in his voice the President also called for an improvement in East-West relations. But strangely, miraculously, this coincided in his speech with the following claims: "Unquestionalby, we in the West must counter Soviet expansion," "We must maintain our defenses at a sufficiently high level," and so forth...

The President's speech was a jumble of assurances of "readiness to cooperate with the East for the sake of creating a more secure and free world" and statements encouraging distrust. "Open the gate" indeed... Who, in actual fact, is keeping the gate closed, keeping it closed by his propaganda picturing us as "the enemy," by his policy of an uncontrolled arms race taken out into space, a policy of kindling regional conflicts? They are calling on us to "open the gate," yet they themselves were frightened to death by the agreement which was almost reached in Reykjavik and which could have become a historic event; they were so frightened that they slammed the door in its face. Now the proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe is being surrounded by all conceivable and inconceivable reservations, so as to put off its implementation.

President Reagan arrived in West Berlin from the shores of the Mediterranean. There, in Venice, at the conference of the "seven," signs, albeit feeble signs, of a sensible approach to the Soviet peace initiative could be glimpsed. But as usually happens in these cases, this had to be "compensated" for by the prearranged anti-Soviet ballyhoo, the propaganda show in West Berlin.

Here is a characteristic detail: 10,000 policemen, armed to their teeth, of whom 1,000 had been specially -- and illegally - brought in from the FRG as reinforcements, listened to the U.S. President's "penetrating" speech in West Berlin. And it's anybody's guess just how many plainclothesmen and special service agents were there. You can imagine with what concentration they listened to the wailing by the "Berlin Wall." As for ordinary West Berliners, they were simply not allowed to demonstrate or express their views during the President's stay in the city. This was no accident. There is no question as to what they would have had to say about this provocative venture. For this is the only way to describe R. Reagan's visit and speech whose obvious purpose it was to disrupt the relative calm around West Berlin and use the city as a platform to encourage the revanchist forces in the FRG and to maintain tension in the center of Europe.

MOSCOW GRANTS RUSTS PERMISSION TO VISIT SON

LD142119 Hamburg DPA in German 2028 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Hamburg (DPA) -- The parents of Mathias Rust the amateur pilot who landed in Moscow's Red Square on Ascension day [word indistinct] are on their way to Moscow, according to the Hamburg MORGENPOST. As the paper reports in its Monday edition, they received a visa for the Soviet Union surprisingly quickly.

According to the report, at last Friday's CPSU Central Committee meeting, party leader Mikhail Gorbachev was handed their letter in which they requested quickly permission to be allowed to visit their son. [passage omitted]

BILD: Rust Pardon Likely

DW101000 Hamburg BILD in German 10 Jun 87 pp 1, 10

[Unattributed article]

[Excerpt] Will there be a surprise change? Our Kremlin pilot is likely to be able to leave the dark KGB prison soon. It is apparent the Soviets will settle the case sooner than expected. BILD learned from Kremlin quarters yesterday that Mathias Rust (19) will be brought before acourt and sentenced this month. Rust will then be pardoned and "deported" to Germany; provided Rust "confesses he is guilty and repents."

The Kremlin informant told BILD: "Interrogations show that the young German apparently planned and carried out the mad flight on his own, although there were clues to other instigators at the beginning."

It is said that Gorbachev personally is constantly being briefed on the investigation (Interrogations). He has decided to handle the case "at a lower level," it is said.

The Kremlin informant: "Investigations will be concluded soon. Rust is getting a lawyer now. The decisive point during the proceedings will be that Rust admits publicly that he violated international and Soviet law and that he infringed upon the Soviet Union's sovereignty. He must repent his deed. Subsequently he will be sentenced to 1 or more years, then he will petition for leniency. Shortly thereafter he will be deported to Germany or to whatever place he wants, presumably at the beginning of July.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Soviet Union wants neither to conceal, dramatize, nor have prejudices about the Rust case.

Gorbachev wants to have "a clean slate" when Federal President von Weizsaecker makes a state visit to Moscow on 6 July. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA Cites EL DIA on Rust

PM101539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Reprint under the rubric "Verbatim" of a commentary in the Mexican paper EL DIA: "'It Was No Prank'"]

[Text] The landing of the Cessna aircraft in Moscow was by no means an innocent prank on the part of 19-year-old Rust. His action could have caused a serious incident with tragic consequences, the Mexican paper EL DIA writes.

Essentially, a commentary in the paper says, the Cessna was simulating the flight of a cruise missile which travels at low altitude, following the relief of the terrain, and is therefore difficult to detect by radar. In other words, it was a provocation arranged by imperialist special services.

The pilot knew, EL DIA points out, that he was violating USSR airspace and that he might be shot down. He knew but he took the risk. But the fact that it was a premeditated act is demonstrated above all by the movie shots taken by a "tourist" who was in Red Square "by sheer chance" at the very moment Rust landed.

Recalling another incident -- the surprise landing by an undetected Costa Rican Cessna at Howard U.S. Air Force base in Panama, EL DIA writes that no technology, however advanced, can ensure absolute security. So when certain advocates of space defense systems such as the "Strategic Defense Initiative" claim that complicated technical facilities have to be trusted, they are not only committing a military error, but are attempting to ignore such an important factor as the human factor, as well as the possibility of a technical malfunction.

The Cessna incidents should give rise to serious thought about the need to focus efforts on actually elaborating a system of universal security based on disarmament, EL DIA stresses.

DOBRYNIN, DKP'S MIES HOLD 'FRIENDLY' TALKS

LD121932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Secretary Dobrynin today received German Communist Party [DKP] Chairman Mies, who is on vacation in the Soviet Union. During their meeting they exchanged views on a broad range of issues, the international situation, the situation on the continent of Europe, and relations between the USSR and the FRG. The total coincidence of views between the CPSU and the DKP on the problems discussed was reaffirmed.

Schroeder, member of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the DKP administration took part in the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

BAPTISTS RECEIVE BIBLES FROM BROTHERS IN FRG

LD111649 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists has received 10,000 copies of the Bible and 10,000 copies of a collection of psalms from the European branch of United Biblical Societies in Stuttgart, West Germany, the council's secretary-general has said.

Pastor Eleksey Bychkov, who was speaking in a TASS interview also said the books were in Russian and would go to local Baptist churches and also to believers belonging to other autonomous churches such as Pentecostalists and Mennonites.

Pastor Bychkov said he believed the good contacts formed between Baptists in the Soviet Union and United Bibilical Societies had developed and would continue to develop successfully.

He said several thousand copies of "The Symphony" and the New and Old Testaments in Russian and German, which had also been received from United Biblical Societies, had already been distributed among the faithful.

"We are very grateful to our brothers in faith," Pastor Bychkov said. "The books we receive from them supplement the religious literature published in this country."

He said the Baptist center in the USSR over the past 30 years had printed the Bible and psalm collections five times.

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists in Moscow recently brought out 10,000 copies of "The Symphony."

PRAVDA ON REASONS WHY TORIES WON UK ELECTION

PM150815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Arkadiy Maslennikov: "Why the Tories Won"]

[Text] London -- In the early elections to the British Parliament the Conservative Party has won for the third time in succession. According to the preliminary results, the Tories will again have an absolute majority in the new House of Commons. The Labor Party has slightly improved its standing, while the Alliance of the Social Democratic and Liberal Parties has suffered a serious defeat.

In the course of the election campaign the representatives of the opposition forces criticized, sharply and with good reason, the policy of the M. Thatcher government which has widened the gulf between the poor and the rich. Nonetheless, the Tories have again won the opportunity to rule the country for the next 5 years.

What is the reason for this? The main reason probably is that the "mechanism" of social bribery which the Thatcher government has been persistently building into British society over the past 8 years has done its job. Here is an example. In a country where the saying "my home is my castle" is not merely a reflection of centuries of experience but also of people's status, the ruling group has found a very effective method of giving millions of voters an interest in the continuation of its policy. [paragraph continues]

Selling some 2.5 million houses, part of which belonged to local authorities, on the cheap, and staging a similar operation with the shares of former nationalized enterprises, the Thatcher government managed to convince those who benefitted from this that their future depended on the Tories remaining in power.

The major press organs and radio and television channels, which, frankly speaking, openly supported the Conservatives, also "did their job." Bankers and big industrialists and businessmen actively contributed to the Thatcher government's remaining in power in that they made sure that the Tory election machine was not short of funds.

The representatives of the ruling camp also played on the patriotic feelings of the British, and this was bound to have some effect on the voters' mood. Accusing Labor of allegedly "dooming the country to capitulation" by renouncing nuclear weapons, the Conservative leaders once again pulled out the bogey of the "threat from the East" and tried to convince voters that only built-up nuclear muscles can protect Britain against a "Soviet invasion."

Finally, when assessing the election results, we cannot ignore a factor such as the split in the opposition forces. Under the existing electoral system, such a split gives the biggest advantage to the party which, for one reason or another, manages to get furthest ahead. As a result the Conservatives, having won 43 percent of the votes, gain almost 60 percent of th parliamentary seats. Such is British democracy.

Moscow TV on Elections

LD121951 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Jun 87

["From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Shishkovskiy video report from London]

[Text] The results of the early general election in Great Britain are today, naturally, the main subject of numerous commentaries in the country's mass media. As for the elections themselves, one cannot speak of a high level of activity by the voters: more than 10 million of the 40 million people with the right to vote failed to visit the polling stations. Some observers attempt to justify this as a result of rainy weather, but the main reason for such apathy is the fact that millions of Britons have no faith in the ability or the desire of the main bourgeois parties to resolve the country's tough social and economic problems. And in the 8 years of Conservative rule many such problems have accumulated. First and foremost, these are record unemployment, decaying health and education systems, crisis in the main industries -- particularly in the north of the country -- and rising crime and drug addiction.

It was maybe the Labor Party alone which clearly identified these painful problems in its manifesto, but it was unable to explain how its program would be funded. This was exploited by the Conservatives, who also managed to gain the upper hand in the debate over what are known as defense issues. Lashing out at Labor's nonnuclear Britain policy, Thatcher and her entourage once again put the fear of the Soviet threat into the electorate and once again attempted to play on the chauvinist feelings of a certain section of the population. To some extent they succeeded in this, and that also made an impact on the outcome of the election. The Conservatives were also helped to victory by their main butress, the 20 percent of Britons who account for 40 percent of the country's national income.

Nevertheless, the elections have shown that the Labour Party, which has reinforced its positions in parliament, has grown considerably stronger, has once again become one of the country's leading forces and confronts British society with topical issues. These issues will undoubtedly be raised more than once in the new parliament, whose opening takes place in just one week's time. [video shows polling stations, street scenes, party figures on the hustings]

FINNISH COMMUNISTS CONGRESS OPENS IN ESPOO 5 JUN

Slezko Addresses Congress

PM141813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Finnish Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Jun -- The 21st congress convened by the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] (Unity) organizations' Central Committee opened today in the city of Espoo. More than 300 delegates, party veterans, and representatives of democratic organizations and fraternal parties are taking part. They include a delegation of CPSU observers led by P. Ya. Slezko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

T. Sinisalo, chairman of the SKP (Unity) organizations' Central Committee, presented a political report at the congress, noting that the forum had assembled at a crucial period to take decisions on the ground covered and the direction to be taken by future activity.

Just over a year has passed since M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward the initiative to eliminate nuclear weapons in the world by the year 2000, he noted. And even now we can say that the world is no longer what it was.

The SKP (Unity) organizations' Central Committee regards the new initiatives put forward at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference as a clear, precise way to ensure security and remove from the life of man forever, the speaker pointed out.

Discussing the issue of strengthening internationalism and the international cooperation of the working class, he expressed ardent support for M.S. Gorbachev's proposal to hold an informal meeting of representatives of various parties and movements in connection with the celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, at which there could be a broad exchange of opinions on the most important international issues.

T. Sinisalo suggested that the peace movement pledge itself to the general task of holding a special Soviet-Finnish friendship month in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the 70th anniversary of Finland's independence, and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The congress was addressed by P. Ya. Slezko. Conveying fraternal greetings from Soviet Communists to their Finnish friends, he expressed his sincere gratitude for their high appraisal of the CPSU's activity in the struggle for peace and the people's security and for our common ideals.

The congress directed an appeal to the Finnish Social Democratic Party Congress being held in Helsinki. [paragraph continues]

In particular, it contains the proposal to hold a joint forum of the workers movement in the near future with the aim of promoting the implementation of the idea to form a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and drawing up measures with the aid of which the Finnish Government could speed up the resolution of this issue.

Congress Adopts Document, Ends

PM121435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 87 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Only Alternative"]

[Text] Helsinki, 7 Jun -- The 21st congress convened by the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] (Unity) organizations' Central Committee ended in the city of Espoo today.

The adopted political document "For Peace and a Democratic and Independent Finland" notes that the key question for the future is the activation of the struggle to safeguard peace. No one state can now ensure its own security by primarily military means.

The document notes the socialist countries' growing foreign policy activeness. The Soviet Union has put forward a comprehensive program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The congress sent an "Appeal for the Unification of SKP Forces" to the 21st SKP Congress, which will be held 12-14 June. It notes that the present political situation requires the unification of all left-wing and progressive forces.

Elections were held to the SKP (Unity) organizations' Central Committee and other leading organs. Taisto Sinisalo was reelected chairman of the SKP (Unity) organizations' Central Committee.

During the afternoon mass festivities were held in Helsinki devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Opening the festivities, T. Sinisalo stressed that the Great October Socialist Revolution marked the start of a new era in human history. Great October opened the way to liberation for the peoples.

A speech was delivered at the festivities by P. Ya. Slezko, head of the CPSU observers' delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

TOLSTYKH OPENS SOVIET EXHIBITION IN FINLAND

LD151832 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Helsinki May 15 TASS -- Correspondent Nikolay Gorbunov writes:

A Soviet national exhibition for peace, cooperation and progress opened here today. It is dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Opening the display, head of the Soviet delegation Boris Tolstykh, who is deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, stressed that this big and representative exhibition will give broad sections of the Finnish population an opportunity to learn more about the life of Soviet people and the Soviet Union's achievements in economy, science, technology and culture.

Boris Totstykh read out a message of greetings from Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the visitors to the Soviet national exhibition in Helsinki. The message says in part that the USSR's course of restructuring is organically linked with the Soviet foreign policy of achieving a radical improvement of international relations. We offer peaceful competition to the countries of the other social system and express readiness to work jointly to create an international mechanism of cooperation that would serve the strengthening of trust and would rest on an all-embracing system of international security that would be reliable and equal for all, the message says.

The realities of the nuclear-space age have confronted all states with the need to learn to live together and to solve together the problems of their security, Nikolay Ryzhkov notes in his message. We find it inspiring that support is growing in the world for the Soviet programme of totally liquidating nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation before the end of this century.

The message notes the favourable prospects for the development of Soviet-Finnish relations based on the firm foundation of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Speaking next, Finland's minister of Trade and Industry Ilkka Souminen stressed that the main directions of developing Finnish-Soviet economic relations are defined in the long-term programme of developing and deepening trade, economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland that was signed ten years ago.

The minister expressed confidence that the exhibition will make a considerable contribution to further increasing the multifaceted cooperation between Finland and the USSR.

FINISH GENERAL VIITA ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM120941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Lieutenant General R. Viita, chief of instruction and combat training in the Finnish Defense Forces, arrived in the Soviet Union 9 June on an official visit in accordance with the agreement which had been reached.

TALYZIN, NICARAGUAN VICE PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

PM150837 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] A meeting took place on 10 June between N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and S. Ramirez, vice president of Nicaragua, who is in the USSR on a working visit.

Questions concerned with developing Soviet-Nicaraguan trade and economic relations were discussed.

E. Castillo, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ECUADOREAN COMMISSION WANTS END TO U.S. EXERCISES

LD141220 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Havana June 14 TASS -- News agencies report that the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Congress of Ecuador has declared for an end to the U.S. military exercises on the country 's territory.

At a press conference in Quito, Enrique Ayala, vice-president of parliament, has described the commission's actions as a "clear stand in defence of the country's dignity."

"In the interests of the national sovereignty of Ecuador, an end should be put to U.S. 'Blazing Trails' exercises," Enrique Ayala stated.

Several days ago the united electoral bloc of left-wing forces of Ecuador announced an intention to launch a large-scale camapign in protest against the presence of U.S. troops in the country.

The U.S. troops are in the country on the plea of building roads and other facilities.

At a meeting of the parties of the electoral bloc, of which the Communist Party of Ecuador is a member, it was decided to request the national congress to hold a debate on the issue.

It was also decided to seek withdrawal of U.S. servicemen from Ecuador in the tribunal of constitutional guarantees.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RESTRUCTURING CONFERENCE

LD122132 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Soviet dailies have published the results of a conference at the Central Committee of the Communist Party which discussed key issues of the reorganization of economic management. The same issues will go before a regular meeting of the Central Committee due at the end of this month.

As he opened the conference General Secretary of the Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev said the forthcoming full-scale meeting of the Central Committee was going to make decisions that would allow in the context of general intensification of production apply dramatically new comprehensive system of economic management. [sentence as heard] He said there were the main objectives of the renewal policy at stake.

The conference looked into the guidelines for reform in economic management. It said the main aim was to make workers more interested in the end result, introduce new incentives and promote initiative at all levels of the economy, in the first place in work collectives. The bill on the state enterprise, which will come into effect as of next year, provides for transferring all plants and industrial associations to new management methods, those based on self support. Industrial facilities will be granted the broadest rights. Ministries will no longer be determining production programs. That will be done by the manufacturers themselves, on the basis of government orders and direct orders from consumers. This is going to increase the manufacturers' responsibility for the results of their work. Each industrial enterprise will be obliged to contribute to the national budget by paying for the production assets and labor and natural resources, including land and water. These payments are seen as a stable income for the state and a major incentive promoting the rational use of industrial resources. The lesser the amounts of the resources used, the lesser the payment.

This new status of industrial facilities and greater economic independence requires fundamental change in the methods used by all planning must not interfere in routine economic activity but focus on solving the scientific, technological, planning, and economic problems their industries are faced with. In that connection the staff of ministries must be reduced and their structure made more simple. Those departments that are now engaged in what can be described as tactical economic management can be abolished.

The functions performed by the State Planning Committee, the Central Economic Agency, are also going to be changed. It will transfer a considerable part of its functions to industrial facilities to focus its efforts on strategic economic planning and the nation's social development, and ensure a well-balanced development of the economy. The conference said that the transfer to a new economic management system would require a price reform. Prices must become more flexible and the national currency, the ruble, must be made convertible. The centralized rationing of resources and means of production must be replaced with a wholesale system. Change must be made to the financial and credit relations between industrial facilities and banks.

New objectives have been set in the field of labor management.

An effective employment, job placement, and retraining system must be set up for the released workers. The conference said that socialist economic management allowed for avoiding unemployment.

As he summed up the results of the conference Mikhail Gorbachev said that renewal was something more than a theoretically and politically formulated answer to the problems that had come to a head. He said it was the only realistic alternative to the state in which Soviet society, especially its social and economic sphere, found itself recently.

On the even of a full-scale meeting of the Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev said, we must have a clear picture of the initial phase of renewal. That process, he said, has a difficult and controversial character, but it has been going surely. New impetuses are needed to accelerate that process and help it gain momentum. In principle, it's clear, said Mikhail Gorbachev, that the development of the economy, its level and scale, and a rise in the professional and cultural level of the people have taken us to a new frontier. We must make the best use of what we've done. We must release initiative, we must promote greater economic independence. Central Agencies will be responsible for maintaining the basic proportions and balances, for defense and for key issues of the development of Soviet republics. [word indistinct] Public ownership of the means of production allows for having a center capable of making forecasts and calculations, setting objectives and achieving them. This is our advantage.

Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that the transfer, as of the next 5-year development period, to a comprehensive economic management system, would take the nation to a qualitatively new level in terms of economic and social development. I believe, said Mikhail Gorbachev, there is still much to be discussed and specified. There even may be mistakes. But we need discussion and analysis, marked by concern about socialism, the people, and the health of our society. We must rebuff those who want to offer us antisocialist alternatives. From the people there've been no proposals for changing the system. All of us, said Mikhail Gorbachev (?in) summing up the results of an economic conference of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, all of us are committed to the goal of releasing the entire potential of socialism.

BURLATSKIY DISCUSSES RESISTANCE TO RESTRUCTURING

LD111955 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1540 GMT on 10 June carries an 80-minute discussion program entitled "Two Views From One Office: The Play and Public Opinion" hosted by Fedor Mikhaylovich Burlatskiy. The program consists of Burlatskiy answering questions from the audience about his play showing the conflict between two party secretaries -- one a pro-restructuring man and the other a leader of the older style -- which reflects the processes taking place in Soviet life today. The program opens with an 8-minute excerpt from the play, putting into context the confrontation between the two in the play.

Burlatskiy then takes up the debate: "Good evening, comrades. Good evening comrade viewers. We have gathered here today to discuss the play 'Two Views From One Office'. Really, not so much to talk about this play, the work of the director, the actors, the scriptwriter, as to talk about the problems raised in this play which trouble every one of us. We cannot fail to be troubled by problems of restructuring, problems of acceleration, that is, the problems with which we live today." Burlatskiy says he has hundreds of letters in response from all over the country. He reads one from Tbilisi saying that the play strengthened the author's hopes for the future. "I should say, comrades, that this play has been shown in all the socialist countries too. In some of the, for example, Bulgaria, it is being performed in the theater. In all the socialist countries there are now processes taking place that are equivalent to those happening here, that is, processes of economic, social, and political reform."

"It also aroused a reaction in the West." He takes out a clipping from a U.S. newspaper carrying excerpts of the play and a cartoon, attempting to interpret the play and the events happening in the USSR.

The first question comes from a Moscow man: "Your play dealt with the present time, and dealt with that stratum, so to speak, that braking system which was hidden from criticism, the party apparatus. You have succeeded in penetrating the office of oblast committee secretaries, say, or town or rayon oblast committees, today. I would be interested in your opinion of this braking system. That's the first part of the question. The second part is: How were we able to allow a situation to come about where the deformation -- or devaluation -- of the personality of the communist could take shape like this? Indeed, there is even a threat here, that 'we'll see who comes out on top.' What do you think about this?"

Burlatskiy: "Where did this type of leader come from, comrades? I think that he came out of the social conditions in which party cadres were shaped, conditions of society. You do still find the old type of leader, who was produced in Stalin's time. This was a different type of leader: severe people, often very strong people, with iron natures, who were prepared to do anything to fulfill the task set them from above. They had their merits in this respect, although there were, of course, shortcomings engendered by those times. They were able to deal ruthlessly with a person, if they considered it politically expedient. Then came this type of leader, represented here for us by Streshnev, or (?Viliamin). He has entered a new situation, a situation where the process of democratization has already started, a situation where reforms have already been announced, a situation where the public was full of expectation of radical changes and where all this has suddenly turned to dust."

Burlatskiy speaks of the past era of placidity, laxity, and intellectual and psychological lethargy in which leaders thought more about their personal interests than about their public duty. He stresses that Streshnev is not a totally negative character:

"This is a man who, overall, implemented the party line of that time and frequently worked until 9 or 10 in the evening. But he's a man whose primary thoughts were nevertheless: How secure is my position? Is it comfortable for me? How am I to advance myself in these new conditions?"

A member of the audience asks how such a "deformation" was allowed to occur. Burlatskiy points out that society must accept collective responsibility:

"We allowed it. You can't say all that happened was imposed upon us. We are part of this society and part of this structure. This didn't take place in a vacuum. People say that this personality cult was inculcated from above. No, comrades. The personality cult grew from below. It wasn't just that someone imposed it -- we were inclined to proclaim one person the most billliant and most wise and to believe only him."

He goes on to say that Shirokov is not an ideal hero and was not intended to be so. He doesn't yet know how to implement the spendid ideas and noble intentions. Yet, Burlatskiy is sure that Shirokov's new generation of managers will win through in society because there is no alternative:

"What has Streshnev to offer? Nothing. Only carrying on as before. And we have already seen -- I mean not just you and me but the entire society -- that such a path dooms us to constantly lagging behind; lagging behind the level of development of the industrially developed countries and the contemporary level of technology; marking time regarding our standard of living; and deformation."

An excerpt of the play is shown in which Shirokov lambasts Streshnev for shortcomings that have taken place and calls for hard work according to the new methods. Burlatskiy relates this scene to the social battle of restructuring which is taking place in Soviet society.

A participant in the discussion asks how it is possible to distinguish someone who is imitating restructuring from someone who has really taken restructuring to heart. Burlatskiy suggests that one should judge by results achieved rather than by mere talk.

A director of a Moscow economic association asks whether there were people who were opposed to the writing of the play, and if so, how was the playwright coping with this. He goes on to say that, although he enjoyed the play, his feelings were ambivalent because he found it at times difficult to believe the positive hero. This was because the fruits of restructuring were not evident. Perhaps the theme should be completed by writing a play about the relationship between a manager and a subordinate during restructuring, he asks.

Burlatskiy recalls a workers poll on the play asking who favored Shirokov and who favored Streshnev: "The majority came out in favor of Streshnev. I was staggered. Why? I pondered what this meant, how this had materialized: he is something accustomed, a known quantity, we know what to expect from him. We know what is expected of us under these conditions and so it is better to do business with him. But Shirokov -- so far he is only making declarations, promises and appeals and we don't know what he will be like in action." A 4-minute excerpt from the play is shown to back up this statement.

Burlatskiy recalls that he wrote the play from July 1986 to October 1986 and it was performed quite quickly, by December. A voice from the crowd calls out that this was the right thing to do. " I cannot say there were any very dramatic trials for me with these things, although, of course, there were opponents, in dealing with such acute things, all the more since we are concerned with the problem of relations within the party and the opinions held, divergent views, among such major leaders. This is perhaps the first time in many decades that we have been confronting views that do not coincide on acute and topical matters." Burlatskiy goes on to explain that the positive hero is only taking the first steps in the play, and that is dramatically necessary.

The next question comes from a man who is full of praise for the play, which he sees as the first good work to deal with restructuring. He says writers cannot be expected to produce a positive result yet, because of the time taken to create a short story or novel. He, too, considers the character of Shirokov less effective than Streshnev, he is quite a crafty bureaucrat. The questioner is reminded of his local town executive committee chairman, who has made a mess of things. "With our electoral system, if it is not changed, these people will get in again, they will again, you understand, produce this bureaucratism and so on. What do you think? Must not the electoral system shake out these people, you understand, from the posts they occupy, or will this go on?"

Burlatskiy declines to comment on the man's local party official, but goes on to say "Of course, the question you have raised is of exceptional importance. The mechanism for getting rid of the Streshnevs, that is the fundamental question, what should the mechanism be?"

Burlatskiy says democratization and corresponding changes in the electoral system are the guarantee that people like Streshnev will eventually be squeezed out.

Another questioner, a young man who introduces himself as a Komsomol secretary at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute, brings up the subject of facing the past. He asks whether society is now ready to do this to learn from previous errors. He says the younger generation may be more receptive to history than those older people who harbor prejudices of long standing. In reply, Burlatskiy recalls speeches by Gorbachev and Ligachev in which they said it was necessary to form a fresh view of history. He continues:

"I am convinced that, in the near future, not in 1 month but in the next years, the truth about our entire historical path will be fully rehabilitated, with all its gains, achievements, accomplishments, victories -- first and foremost those during the Great Patriotic War -- and with all the mistakes, errors, failures, deviations and deformations. I repeat, this will not take place at once. There are two reasons why it won't take place at once. Firstly, this time there must be a truly serious and radical investigation of the problems so that we don't again have occasion to say after some time that history is being rewritten as it has been rewritten more than once before. Secondly, because the public consciousness -- and I mean that of both scientists and of the most wide-ranging masses of people --is not yet completely ready for such a radical review."

A war veteran notes that, in this view, the most important effect of restructuring so far has been the campaign against alcoholism.

A 2-minute excerpt from the play illustrates the party men's attitudes to services and planning problems. Burlatskiy says this is an elementary problem. Taking the services sector, he asks where assistants get their rudeness from and stressed that lines are more often the result of inadequate organization than shortages. He says a precise system, like the doctor's appointment system in Czechoslovakia, is needed.

Engineer (?Kinin) from Moscow askes: "From the point of view of considerng guarantees of restructuring, I would like to hear your opinion: This Shirokov, the new oblast committee secretary -- imagine in 1 year, what will be the results of his work? It seems to me personally that, well, the results will not be very impressive, and I'll explain why. I think he is missing the main apsect, which is that the two previous attempts, you know, at this restructuring, in my view, well, failed."

Burlatskiy replies: "Well, I'm probably somewhat older than you, and I remember the time when reforms were beginning here, I mean the period at the end of the 1950s nd start of the 1960s. I would not have said that everything done at that time was unsuccessful. On the contrary, steps were taken which were irreversible in nature. It was then that the system of collective leadership, both of the party and the country, was created. After that there was no relapse, no repression, no return to the personality cult, no dramatic phenomena as were typical of the 1930s or 1940s or the start of the 1950s.

So what didn't come off then? Constructive activity to implement socioeconomic reforms did not come off then. From my point of view, the main reason was that there was no concept of these reforms, no programs for these reforms were planned. There were also other reasons: I think that society, to a considerable extent, was not ready for these reforms. Now, we have this concept, how we have this program. That does not mean it is worked out in all respects. The basic guidelines for development have been determined: Not just acceleration, not just rescturturing but precise programs for changing activities in the economic, political and social fields. Of course, this will all be polished, adjusted, some kind of new conclusions will be draw on the basis of experiment, but this is one of the main guarantees of our forward progress."

A 4-minute excerpt from the play illustrates the secretaries' conversation about reforms and the past.

Burlatskiy continues the topic of guarantees of reform discussed in the excerpt from the play: "Another guarantee is what was spoken of in the play: The firm political will of our leadership and the party to go along this road. Finally, the main guarantee, from my point of view, is society." He stresses the importance of involvement of people in reform.

A philosopher then rises to ask how the potential of the social sciences can be brought out to play its role in reform, what the basis of socialism should be and to what extent it will be possible to combine the principle of democratization with effective economic management, for "what is financially autonomous socialism," is apparently a contradiction in terms.

Burlatskiy thanks the philosopher for his question then replies: "First, it is a new view of the economy of socialism. Before we said: The economy is the market, the economy of socialism is the plan. One was counterposed against the other, although in practice we all received pay, commodity relationships operated in one way or another, but operated in a deformed way, because the whole plan proceeded not from these commodity and monetary relationships, not from expenditure, not from costs -- it reflected the wishes, the will, the aspirations of the leading political forces taking the decisions. Even if these wishes were noble and fine, it was detached from reality: Some goods did not cost even as much as it cost to produce them, and so the first thing that must be done is to make the plan and cost relationships correspond.

"The second thing is the concept of state property and the way it fits with group property. The enterprise, and the collective at the enterprise, was somehow estranged from this property, which belonged to all and none. We are now talking about the state delegating -- I'm not making it too complicated? No? -- delegating to the enterprise and the labor collective ownership and command [vladeniye i rasporyazheniye] of property. And the collective becomes co-proprietor [sokhozyain] of this property. This is not just words, it must be a reality, that is, it has the opportunity, or will have the opportunity under the new law, of being in charge of this property, of taking part in price-setting, of receiving profits -- a part goes among the members of the collective in the form of bonuses, pay and so on. So it happens that the collective becomes co-owner [sosobstvennik]. Then there is a multitude of kinds of property. Young comrades will not remember, but we remember very well, that for many years it was drummed into us that cooperative property is a lesser property, that it should gradually turn in to a state property, and plans were even made for turning the kolkhozes into sovkhozes, although the sovkhozes were nearly always much less efficient than the kolkhozes, or urban cooperatives, or cooperatives in services or individual labor and so on."

A teacher of political economy asks about reconciling different forms of property and the development of different interest groups: "How can we make some kind of link between these, because until we do that individual interests of some sort would arise. Many people fear this and, incidentally, people in the West are also writing that our reform can take place, yet they write that different interest groups will arise under socialism, different classes as they put it, evidently social groups, and it will be very difficult to reconcile these antagonistic interests."

Then follows a 3-minute excerpt from the play on abuses such as the existence of millionaires in this -- fictitious -- oblast.

Burlatskiy continues: "Comrades, this is a most serious issue, both from the theoretical point of view and the practical one, we already have, for example, the example of China. I have been to China and seen this in practice. Of course, problems of social differentiation do arise, and have arisen in China. You know they have gone over to family contracting, that is, they have handed over land for the use of every family, and 800 million peasants have started to work many times more efficiently than they worked before. They sell approximately one-third of their output to the state, they use one-third of their output for their own family and sell one-third of the output on the open market. Of course, social differentiation has started to widen. There has now arisen approximately 11-13 percent of peasants who, in our country in the 1930s, would certainly have been numbered among the kulaks and probably would have been sent, you, to pretty remote places.

"When we asked the Chinese comrades if they do not fear this social differentiation or the contradiction that you have asked about, that is, that this will be aggravated as a result of this differentiation, they replied to us: We are not afraid of this, because orientation toward levelling down in poverty has already been experienced by us. Of course, the process of social differentiation must be regulated. How regulated? The most simple thing is a progressive tax: Not putting those who become richer as a result of their personal labor and personal enthusiasm and not through exploitation of hired labor up against a wall or sending them off to remote apart. Will this lead to the formation of new classes? I am convinced it will not, and I am convinced not only, I repeat, on the basis of abstract theory, but on the basis of practical experience. All in all, comrades, we have to be able to learn to a greater extent."

Burlatskiy concludes by saying that the meeting has been interesting to everyone present, continuing: "I hope television will continue this conversation, perhaps in this same format, perhaps in other formats, but public opinion [changes thought] -- what sociologists used to call feedback, but that is inadequate today, today it is not a question of feedback, but of a new role for public opinion, which is taking shape before our eyes and which is becoming, and must become, one of the most important factors of both restructuring and accelerating our socioeconomic development and refining the entire content of our lives and self-improvement for each of us."

FORMER FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL SENTENCED FOR BRIBERY

LD151316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS) -- Vladimir Sushkov, former USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, was sentenced today by the USSR Supreme Court to 13 years' imprisonment with confiscation of property.

A sentence of 11 years with confiscation of property was passed on his wife, Valentina Sushkova, who had worked as a senior employee of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Yevgeniy Kuzminykh, Sushkov's former assistant, was given 6 years.

As is clear from the court's verdict, by abusing his position for selfish purposes, Vladimir Sushkov, with the help of his assistant, received bribes totalling almost R127,000 from foreign firms.

The verdict notes that Valentina Sushkova accepted bribes "for her favorable attitude toward foreign firms when settling matters relating to bilateral scientific-technical, and economic cooperation, and for helping those firms enter the Soviet market." The bribes received by her amounted to R392,000. Even representatives of foreign concerns called Sushkova "the gold-plated signora" because of her greed. Kuzminhky received a total of R27,000 in bribes.

The USSR Supreme Court delivered a special ruling on the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology which draws the attention of those in charge to the reasons and conditions which contributed to the crimes being committed. They were invited to take steps to eliminate them.

SEVERAL BASHKIR OFFICIALS RELIEVED OF DUTIES

LD101540 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Ufa today the Bashkir Obkom held a plenum. It considered the results of the verification of the facts set out in an article entitled "End the Persecution" [presledovaniye prekratit], published in PRAVDA on 6 May 1987. The checks carried out by the CPSU Central Committee confirmed evidence of gross violations of the norms of party life and socialist legality in Bashkiriya, and these violations were unanimously condemned by the plenum's participants.

The plenum deemed it impossible for Shakirov to remain in office as first secretary of the CPSU Obkom and appealed to the CPSU Central Committee to consider this question.

The plenum relieved of his duties (Khadosov), chairman of the obkom party Control Commission, and removed him and Fedotov, chairman of the people's control commission of Bashkiriya, from the obkom bureau.

The plenum tasked the obkom bureau with drafting a plan of specific measures to overcome the violations of the norms of party life and leadership principles which had been allowed in the republic's party organization, and to ensure the implementation of current tasks in light of the requirements of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

CHEBRIKOV ADDRESSES KGB CONFERENCE IN LENINGRAD

PM150839 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 p 3

[LENTASS report under the rubric "Official Chronicle": "V.M. Chebrikov Visit to Leningrad"]

[Text] V.M. Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, was in Leningrad yesterday.

A conference of the USSR KGB administrative leadership for Leningrad Oblast, which discussed the tasks of state security organs stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, was addressed by V.M. Chebrikov, Yu.F. Solovyev, and V.M. Prilukov, chief of the USSR KGB Administration for Leningrad Oblast. Those present at the conference warmly thanked D.P. Nosyrev on his retirement for the many years of irreproachable service he has given to the state security organs.

V.M. Chebrikov laid flowers at the Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square and at the V.I. Lenin Memorial in Moscow Square.

He was accompanied by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and A.N. Gerasimov, D.P. Nosyrev, N.I. Popov, B.V. Snetkov, A.M. Lateyev, and V.Ya. Khodyrev, members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau.

V.M. Chebrikov left for Moscow the same day.

HEALTH MINISTRY LAUNCHES ANTI-AIDS PROGRAM

LD091004 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- The Soviet Health Ministry has launched an anti-AIDS programme, with the Central Research Institute of Epidemiology coordinating the effort to detect, treat and prevent Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

A special laboratory is being set up at the institute.

The president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, Valentin Pokrovskiy, in an interview with the magazine OGONEK said that since the disease could be transmitted not only through sexual contacts, but also during blood transfusion all donors and all blood banks in the USSR were being checked for the AIDS virus.

45 diagnostic labs had already been set up, another 60 were expected to start work by the year's end, and about 300 in a year from now.

Foreign students and those wishing to study in the USSR were undergoing blood tests. It was in this group that the first AIDS cases were registered in the Soviet Union.

A homosexual who returned to the USSR on completing a tour of duty abroad five years ago was found to have AIDS. He was put in a hospital and a search was launched for his contacts.

There were four contacts, all in the hospital now. The wife of one recently gave birth to a girl. Both the woman and her child were infected.

48,527 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 105 countries. 70 per cent were homosexuals, 17 per cent drug addicts.

TASS on Testing, Treatment

LD100839 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksey Zinovyev:

More than 800 people have undergone tests for Acquired Immune Defficiency Syndrome (AIDS) at an anonymous check-up lab in Moscow's 2nd infectious hospital.

Only one has been found to have the virus causing the grave disease.

The check-up station began operation last February. Patients fill in special questionaires, consult a physician and undergo tests.

"Diagnonsis is based on the findings," Vadim Pokrovskiy of the Epidemiology Institute has told TASS. Pokrovskiy has been studying the disease for two years.

"Sometimes a conversation reveals that people haven't the foggiest idea of the disease or its symptoms. That is why we are engaged in a large-scale campaign of information and prevention to help detect virus carriers and AIDS sufferers.

"In the USSR, there is no danger of AIDS spreading on a mass scale," he believed.

"AIDS tests are currently being carried out among blood donors and high risk groups. 50,000 people have undergone tests in Moscow. They read no trace of the virus."

"Seven AIDS patients are in hospital at present. One is a Soviet national, the rest are foreigners. About thirty foreigners who underwent treatment here have already been deported from the USSR," Pokrovskiy said.

"Six patients, on completing the course of preventive treatment, will also return home.

"There have been three deaths over the past two years. One person, brought to the USSR for treatment in extremely grave condition died a day after being diagnosed. The other two came to the USSR to study. When they were diagnosed as having AIDS, the disease progressed so rapidly that it was impossible to help them."

"The Soviet patient, a 36-year-old man, was infected with AIDS abroad. He was wrongly diagnosed in the early 1980s when nothing was known about the disease. After studying the history of his disease and his clinical case again, physicians diagnosed AIDS," Pokrovskiy said.

"His contacts have also undergone tests. 14 people infected with the AIDS virus have been found. They underwent a course of preventive treatment and returned home.

All were warned about criminal responsibility for spreading the disease. They are under constant medical observation. So far it is not known whether they will develop full-blown AIDS."

ECONOMIST DISCUSSES PRICES, STATE SUBSIDIES

PM101415 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof R. Khasbulatov, head of department at Moscow's G.V. Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy, under the "Man and the Economy" rubric: "Who Dictates Prices. Thoughts on Certain Stubborn Facts"]

[Text] Moscow -- I would like to make clear straightaway that I am resolutely opposed to the opinion that the people today "have more money than they know what to do with." For I am absolutely convinced that most people who have money in savings accounts earned it through conscientious labor and by placing their talent at the service of the state. And it is well known that less than half of Soviet families have savings accounts. Some 40 percent of families have an income of under R100 per member. And, moreover, in many cases deposits in the savings accounts amount to only around R100. It is also well known that thieves, embezzlers, and bribe-takers are not overly keen on keeping their money in savings accounts.

However, increasingly often people are stubbornly attempting to justify a trend toward increasing prices on the basis of the mistaken conclusion that the whole population has surplus accumulations of money, thereby imposing on society a "law" of rising prices, a "law" which began to become reality in the seventies.

On the economic plane this disorganizes the price formation mechanism. On the social plane it neutralizes measures designed to increase the prosperity of the working masses. On the ideological plane it induces psychological uncertainty in people and makes them irritated at the instability of pricing practice.

People reason simply: They ask why prices of our goods -- both industrial and consumer goods -- have to be higher than the prices on the world market. Indeed why? Our enemies answer unequivocally that the economic system is inefficient. We are absolutely convinced that this is not so. Conviction is a good thing but it must be backed up by theory and practice. How? Here the State Committee for Prices, together with scientists and specialists, must elaborate a price formation mechanism orienting sectors toward prices which are no higher than world prices.

Socially necessary labor expenditure is the basic principle of this orientation. Conditions are now being created to ensure that enterprises are able to operate with high efficiency and meet world standards of quality without manipulating prices. What impedes the achievement of good results? There are many reasons for this, including the backward, progress-impeding cost-based price formation mechanism.

What do we have today? Take jeans, for example. They can be bought abroad for as little as $20 and sold to our population for R100 -- that is scarcely normal. Whatever the economic benefits of such transactions might be, you should not forget the moral damage, since the main purchasers here are young people. On the other hand, why should Soviet-produced jeans be sold at R50-60 when the most they are worth is R15-20? It should be said that despite the severe criticism of prevailing price formation practice made at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, improvements here are negligible. The "erosion" of cheap ranges of various articles continues and there is no barrier to prevent raising the prices of popular goods, even when they are not in short supply.

Let us now take the problem of automobiles. The maintenance of high prices is based on existing high demand. [paragraph continues]

It turns out that if there is a high demand the existence of high prices (R7,000-9,000) is apparently justified, although the prime cost of these products is much lower. Such a standpoint is intrinsically wrong.

Otherwise we have to acknowledge that we have "two economies": For purchasers a market economy based on the principle of "supply and demand." And for producers a planned economy...

Moreover, references to shortages are untenable with regard to this question. For if production of, say, video recorders in the country is kept at the present level, the demand for them will not only not be "absorded" but will grow, and will do so indefinitely. And the champions of current price formation methods have a very "original" interpretation of the law of value. "No matter how the prices of various goods are set or initially regulated in relation to one another, their movement is subject to the law of value. When the worktime needed to produce an article decreases, prices also fall; when worktime increases, prices also go up, all other things being equal" (K. Marx and F. Engels. "Works," Vol 25, Part I, p 194). As we can see, the main factors in price changes are labor productivity and time saving.

Let us now investigate the question of groups of purchasers. The purchasers of cars, for example. One category comprises people who deny themselves many things--buying new furniture and clothes and eating good food; they economize all round and keep savings accounts into which they put part of their modest earnings each month over many years. Another category comprises those who are not at all concerned about the price: They are in a position to buy the product at any price, provided it is available. And, moreover, the higher the price, the more "cachet" is attached to the product. There should, of course, be an investigation to determine which category prevails among the purchasers of cars and other expensive durables. But that is another discussion.

But we will return to demand. Why is it that whenever discussion turns to the incredibly high prices of certain goods people refer to high demand and market forces [rynok]? Take, for example, refrigerators, where there is no demand. Where is the dependency between price and demand, where has the dependency disappeared to in this case? We see every day hundreds of types of goods which have been on sale for years and are not being bought. This is because people realize that their price is not commensurate with their usefulness. Therefore the reference to demand is untenable and distorts the problem of price policy from the standpoint of both economic theory and actual economic practice. It serves as a useful excuse for pursuing the old path, which leads the economy into a blind alley and obstructs the tasks of restructuring it and the tasks of acceleration.

These untenable arguments are adduced, as I see it, because it does not appear possible to explain the prices muddle convincingly or consistently within the framework of economic theory. In the sixties and seventies the State Committee for Prices had no integrated conception at all. These questions have not been elaborated by economic scientists. While upholding in practice a demand-oriented approach, the committee seeks to reserve the right to issue decrees and administratively regulate pricing practice. So it does not recognize the role of scientific, economic methods here and is in no hurry to switch from setting prices to shaping them on the basis of a recognition of world average sectorial socially necessary labor expenditure. In principle it amounts to a commitment to the concept of cost-based economics, but in a new "up-to-date" wrapping, amply tricked out with terms like "acceleration," "restructuring," and so forth.

Now for low food prices. Low compared to what country--the United States, Britain, the FRG, Sweden? Yes, our prices are somewhat lower. [paragraph continues]

But not very much lower, not as low as they are often depicted by representatives of the State Committee for Prices.

But when talking about the low cost of food the defenders of such comparisons seemingly forget the average wage here and in the industrial capitalist countries. Expenditure on food amounts to 15-35 percent of the family budget in the latter. But let us ask KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's readers how much they spend on food. I think it will be much more. The argument about low foodstuffs prices has thus long since ceased to be valid in our country. The same, moreover, applies to books, children's clothes, toys, and so forth.

But if we pursue this topic, I think that we should primarily talk about the poor efficiency of agricultural production. Or the incredible, almost absurdly high purchase price for livestock products -- after all, it is only thanks to them that farms are able to make a profit. Arguments justifying the maintenance of high consumer goods prices by the unprofitability of a number of sectors have long since become obsolete. Writing in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, A. Komin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices, cited in justification of the existing prices situation the following figure: On food alone the state allocates additional subsidies of R50 billion. You will remember that 10 years ago these subsidies amounted to R20 billion.

So what is happening? The fact is that agricultural efficiency is scarcely increasing. If you pursue Comrade Komin's logic, the cost of increasing state subsidies must be met by you and me -- via increased prices on goods in high demand. Given such a development of events, "low prices" on food become a fiction, merely fulfilling the function of a purely verbal argument in bureaucratic discussion of the "people's well-being." But it is also necessary to take account of the important fact that growth in prices principally hits the budget of young families and worsens their material position.

So far as state subsidies are concerned, they should have been ended long ago. World experience shows that there is virtually no sector today which cannot operate profitably, whether it be heavy machine building, the power industry, or agriculture. Today's conditions are different from those which obtained in the twenties and thirties or the postwar period. There remains merely the old mentality, which must be resolutely jettisoned! The CPSU Central Committee January Plenum spoke about it in those terms. And agro-industrial sectors are particularly capable of operating highly profitably. And there are already examples of this. The decisive switch to self-financing, drastic changes in the rights and responsibilities of enterprises and associations, and the introduction of full economic accountability provide the objective basis for profitable economic management whereby there will be no need to "wring" money out of the population.

The revolutionary changes taking place in the country under the party's leadership in all areas of social life are aimed at decisively eliminating this gap. When democracy and openness, which form organic elements of restructuring, are becoming before our very eyes very strong facts in enhancing the efficiency of the labor activity of people and their material situation. [sentence as published]

The selection, training, and use made of cadres are a major key area in this work. The granting of high posts only to those who really deserve them through their experience, knowledge, devotion to the cause, and honesty. [sentence as published]

In the seventies people's natural desire for material prosperity, the desire to earn more through their own personal labor so as to improve the material position of their family, was essentially ignored. [paragraph continues]

The idea was gradually fostered that anyone who showed an "undue" interest in material prosperity was "acquisitive" and "grasping."

Paradoxical though it may seem, such propaganda was spearheaded precisely against those who sought to create material sufficiency through their own personal labor and encouraged those who created an "underground economy," pumping social resources through it to their own benefit. Incidentally, this is the source of the spread of a dangerous disease, particularly among young people, namely, a distrust of change, since some leaders who have essentially become cynics infect the collectives they lead with total cynicism. This is the most dreadful social disease that gnaws at people's hearts. This is the root reason for the divergence between word and deed.

Which areas seem most important so far as regulating prices is concerned? First, a decisive shift toward economic, scientific method of price formation. Methods which reject the principles of "cost-based economics" and have been adequately formulated by our specialists. Second, abandonment of the existing system, which allows the prices of goods to be many times higher than their actual value. And third, an orientation toward the prices existing in world markets.

NEUE AZ INTERVIEWS ZASLAVSKAYA ON MOSCOW REFORMS

AU091321 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 6 Jun 87 pp 4-5

[Report on interview with Soviet economist and sociologist Tatyana Zaslavskaya, currently in Vienna giving lectures at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Laxenburg, by NEUE AZ chief editor Manfred Scheuch in Vienna: "We Need More Market Elements" -- date not given]

[Text] For Professor Tatyana Zaslavskaya, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, there are almost 4 decades between her graduating in economics and today. One needs only a brief calculation to realize how many changes there have been in the Soviet Union since 1950, but also how many obstacles have been put in the way of these changes.

Today the way seems paved for a qualitative leap in development. In Zaslavskaya's opinion, the human factor plays the decisive role in this. "Changes start with man." But this is not only a pretty phrase. It needs a "thoroughly thought out social strategy"; the most renowned Soviet sociologists have long stopped saying that such processes are automatic.

And one more thing: "It is impossible to enforce the new conditions with the old methods. Democratization cannot be effected by means of bureaucracy. One cannot order the people to participate in administration."

The chances for democratization are to be seen in objective reasons: An increased standard of living, the introduction of individual work, and the great number of free workplaces have increased man's freedom in economic life. In particular it is education -- secondary schools are compulsory for all, vocational and technical training, and the information explosion due to television -- that Zaslavskaya considers to be the engine of further development. "People have become much more critical. They do not simply believe everything they are told." This has to raise contradictions with the bureaucratic administration.

"The following holds true: If one protests against such bureaucratic methods and then one is not the victor in this struggle, one must go through a process of alienation -- one cannot be a very good worker because one considers work to be only an instrument to earn money."

Asked whether there will not be an increase in contradictions between planning and economic freedom, Zaslavskaya categorically denies this. There are elements of planning in every capitalist country and in every socialist country, she says. "Theoretically one could assume that the most favorable location is the middle of the axis between planning and market. The vital task of the socialist countries is to move a bit toward market elements." In a quickly drawn outline Tatyana Zaslavskaya illustrates the present situation in the USSR:

She draws a high rectangle and divides it into three very unequal parts. The top one very narrow -- the political leadership; a broad space in the middle -- the ministries and offices; and the lower part is small again -- the enterprises.

"The power of ministries and offices has been unreasonably expanded much too much. Now it is urgently necessary to give more direct influence to the political leadership and greater rights to the enterprises."

A new diagram is drawn: Now the three parts of the rectangle are approximately equal.

How is this going to happen in practice?

"We want enterprises to be able to make more decisions, we want to reduce centralization." Because: "The fact alone that such a great number of decisions are made by state organs does not mean that there is a high degree of planning. In fact, whether an economy works according to plan can be measured only by how well the plans are implemented." The fact that the Soviet economy has frequently been characterized by the opposite is silently present.

The enterprises' rights are to be increased, for instance, they should be permitted to fix prices; but this does not mean coming closer to the model of Yugoslav workers' self-management. The state continues to be the owner of producer goods, but the planning authority is to be freed of the trifles of enterprise decisions and is to work out only the planning strategy.

And the "medium level" of ministries, offices, and authorities -- can it be simply deprived of its power?

Of course there is opposition, says Zaslavskaya. The work of the medium level is increasingly controlled by the party's Central Committee. Furthermore, a "process of cadre renewal" has been introduced. Today 15-18 million people are employed in administration (including that of the enterprises). This number will be considerably reduced. For those who remain, work will become much more complicated -- therefore, they must be those best qualified for the job. The others should take early retirement or be put into production jobs.

There is one obvious question: Will there soon be unemployment in the Soviet Union, too?

"This is an unusual question for us and, therefore, our science does not have any answer yet," admits Zaslavskaya. But there is already a new institute dealing with this side of scientific and technological progress as well. [paragraph continues]

At present the number of vacant jobs is not very large of course. But it is also known that these figures are often fictional numbers because there is no economic cost accounting in the enterprises and, therefore, the number of jobs that have to be filled is not relevant.

"The transition to a new system of economic management will unavoidably lead to the disappearance of the vacant jobs and, subsequently, to laying people off."

It is understandable that Tatyana Zaslavskaya sees new changes for jobs in the underdeveloped service sector; the development of individual work and the formation of small cooperatives have already been given the go-ahead with a new law.

But then there is a surprising "new way": Housework is not taken into account in the national income, but is necessary and creates value.

Should women be taken out of production?

"Not all of them, of course, but a certain part. Look, when children go to school today, parents do not see them more than 2 or 3 hours per day. Children suffer under these conditions. And a comfortable home can be created only by housework. Among Soviet women there are those who concentrate on their job and those for whom family, husband, and children are the highest value. These women only work because they have to, for economic reasons. If men's wages increase because of scientific-technological progress, many women will be happy to stay at home."

In conclusion, we ask: How do you wish the Soviet Union's future to be?

"I want to imagine the Soviet Union as the most democratic country. I want it to be a country in which everyone can fully develop his skills, in work as well as with regard to his personality. And what he gets -- his wages, recognition, the goods he receives -- is to depend exclusively on what he gives to society. This would not only be a democratic, but also a just society."

But is this not also a rejection of the goal of communism: Each according to his abilities -- to each according to his needs?

"For a long time to come we will stay in the socialist stage, which gives to everyone according to his performance. Man is limited in his altruism, today he is still pretty selfish. We are immensely far away from communism, certainly some centuries."

AFP CITES SHMELEV ARTICLE IN NOVYY MIR

AU121700 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 12 (AFP) -- A Soviet monthly has published a biting criticism of economic shortcomings in the Soviet Union, calling for a move towards a market economy along guidelines set by Lenin, as the Central Committee prepares to hold a crucial session on economic reforms.

The article by economist Nikolay Shmelev in the June edition of NOVYY MIR also criticized past policies of the Stalin era, which he said led to the elimination of "the whole of the peasantry".

His contribution was the latest in the debate prior to the June 19 session of the Supreme Soviet, which will enact legislation on state enterprises after the Central Committee plenum, whose date has yet to be announced.

Differing views on how far to push economic reforms of the Soviet centralised system have been published in the last few weeks, and on Monday and Tuesday Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev chaired a special meeting to prepare for the plenum. An account of the session is expected to be published shortly.

Mr. Shmelev said bluntly in his 40-page article: "What we have today is a scarcity economy, unbalanced ... largely unmanageable and to be quite honest an almost unplannable economy which still balks at technological progress."

"For too long, command, instead of the ruble, has ruled our economy," he said, telling his readers that the abandonment of a previous move into the market economy with the New Economic Policy [NEP] under Lenin in the 1920's "most severely complicated the process of Socialist development" in the Soviet Union.

Taking a further swipe at Stalin, over the forced collectivization of agriculture, the economist said: "We know that there was a time when our state proclaimed a policy of eliminating the kulaks as a class. The class affected, however, proved to be the whole of the peasantry".

"We must call a spade a spade: stupidity is stupidity, incompetence is incompetence, and living Stalinism is living Stalinism," he said.

The economist said that for the market to have "an adequate supply of goods ... as soon as possible", the state must advance towards "self-accounting socialism" and develop the market itself.

Recognising that this would necessitate further reforms, he called for realistic pricing of Soviet goods currently subsidised to the tune of 50 billion rubles (75 billion dollars) annually, and the realignment of Soviet prices to fit world prices as much as possible.

Lamenting the shortage of economic guidelines before the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Mr. Shmelev said that Lenin had nevertheless formulated three main ideas for "putting the country's economy into normal and healthy conditions" with the NEP.

These were full profit-and-loss accountancy, self-supporting businesses with "the greatest financial and economic autonomy", and the development of cooperatives.

These guidelines roughly form the basis of the draft legislation to be discussed at the plenum.

The economist insisted that no half-measures should be taken, as in 1953 and 1965 reforms, because "half and halfness is often worse than inaction."

PRAVDA ON CHANGES IN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

PM091225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Uzun under the rubric "Toward the CPSU Central Committee Plenum": "Managing Does Not Mean Ordering"]

[Text] Moscow -- It is said that when a distinguished kolkhoz chairman was asked how he had achieved success, he replied with a smile: I acted against the instructions of the rayon leadership. He did not resist openly, but he was in no hurry to fulfill orders as to what, how, and when to sow and harvest. He acted out of economic expediency.

A joke? Perhaps. Still, there is a grain of truth here. For many years willful leadership methods were strenuously inculcated in some places. Their spirit even penetrated textbooks, instructions, and statutes.

Major changes have now been made to the economic mechanism of the agro-industrial complex. This is already producing a considerable saving in many oblasts, krays, and republics, as well as in the country as a whole. But have the causes of the bureaucratic style of administration been finally eliminated? Not yet.

The management apparatus, for example, is still large. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes alone it totals many hundreds of thousands of people. Add to this the workers on all "floors" of agro-industrial committees. Each one issues instructions, verifies performance, and so forth. Hence the unrelenting flow of paper.

The incomplete nature of the economic mechanism is another telling factor. Enterprises, for example, do not compete to meet the consumer's needs, nor do they choose the supplier. Let us recall the former Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. Its "monopoly" on resources certainly did not promote acceleration in the repair sector; farms' interests were ignored, while prices and rates spiraled. Even today many of the farmer's partners have not rid themselves of these vices. Distortions will disappear when an economically accountable intersectoral mechanism takes shape in the agro-industrial complex.

Bureaucratic administration also increases the limiting of resources. A farm frequently seeks to obtain not what it really needs but everything that is available under fund headings. So an artificial shortage is created, and economic methods take a back seat.

The state channels many investments into the agro-industrial complex free of charge. A good thing, it would seem. However, this does not always stimulate the assimilation of full economic accountability. As a rule, debts are written off. The action of stimuli such as changes to the purchase prices of agricultural products and to the wholesale prices of production equipment has to be reinforced.

The assimilation of the new economic mechanism is being seriously hindered by disorder in labor remuneration, and by wage leveling above all. Let us take as an example the penultimate year of the last 5-year plan. Earnings on the most profitable kolkhozes increased just 11 percent (compared with loss-making farms), although the income there was four times greater.

The CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum pointed out that bureaucratic administration slows down the country's development and leads to the weakening of economic instruments. The democratization of the economy is making real amendments to the planning procedure. The formulation of targets must be regarded as a process of coordinating the interests of producers and consumers, in the course of which balances form in the production and use of products and conditions take shape for an exchange of goods and services.

Is the role of centralized plan regulation not weakened here? Not at all. But its forms change. Instead of absolute directives -- economic normatives.

How can we ensure that enterprises really compete to satisfy the consumer's needs? This is impossible without equality of economic rights. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and servicing and processing enterprises need a unified, scientifically substantiated procedure for forming prices, taxes, and other conditions of production, funding, and supply. They must really be granted the full right, proceeding from social and economic expediency, to determine their own production structure.

One of the most complex questions concerns the functions of higher organs under conditions of enterprises' full independence. Can they interfere in the activities of kolkhozes and sovkhozes? I think so. But the nature of the relationship must be different. At the forefront: assistance in assimilating progressive technologies and methods of organizing and remunerating labor. And it would, of course, be necessary to prohibit administrative interference in the affairs of farms which are operating normally. This will make it possible to reduce the apparatus and concentrate the attention of management organs on intersectoral problems.

The independence and responsibility of the enterprise are broadly reflected in the draft law, which has been vigorously discussed in the press. The principles of full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] are of tremendous significance. The collective will live on what it has earned. The fact that leaders are elected strikes a serious blow at bureaucratic administration.

Economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] means, above all, self-capitalization and self-financing -- which, of course, rules out or sharply reduces the allocation of funds free of charge. The collective contract does not get on with petty tutelage either. Practice has shown that nonregulated subunits are particularly effective when they are small. Land, equipment, and other resources are assigned to them for 10-15 years. But there are also large collectives that work successfully. Contract relations have to be improved. Normatives for payments for the use of land and other resources, prices for products, rates for services, and deductions into the enterprise fund out of income are conveyed to the team and link, say. The earnings of members of a nonregulated subunit are formed according to the residue principle: Expenditures and payments are deducted from the value of the products sold. Incidentally, there is still no real legal act governing contract relations.

When primary subunits begin resolving current questions independently, there will be many changes in the functions of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders. They will tackle in earnest, above all, the sale, processing, and storage of products, the supply of resources, and social problems. The management apparatus will be reduced. Specialists will move into contract collectives as their leaders.

Economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] will enhance the intensification of production, make it profitable, and make it pay its way. And contract prices are to remove the problem of products that are unprotitable for the kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

The assimilation of the new economic mechanism and of modern management methods is a difficult process requiring considerable effort.

Today, for example, it is permissible to sell 30 percent of the planned volume of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits and all above-plan products at agreed prices. Why is it that still very few have taken advantage of this possibility? Is it lack of acumen, insufficient enterprise? Not just this. The sale of products at agreed prices is permitted, but their purchase by state procurement workers is prohibited. Specialists and practical workers consider this an unfounded restriction. Further, processing enterprises also evidently need to be given the right to sell part of the planned output in increased demand at agreed prices. Then, in my view, a chain will be formed from the field to the consumer, in which relations are governed by economic methods.

Or take this characteristic situation. A farm wants to sell above-plan products in the market. The rayon agro-industrial association issues a ban: The rayon has not yet fulfilled the target. Both this and some other obstacles curbing the initiative of economic planners have to be removed. I believe that the list of planned products for sale in markets needs to be extended.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and processing enterprises which are capable of self-financing and which have well oiled ties with suppliers and consumers could be switched right now to a regime of economic (nondirective) planning. Farms which have not yet come to self-financing and which use budget means require greater attention and monitoring.

Many economists and practical workers believe that loss-making farms need special monitoring. It is expedient to limit their expenditure, which must not exceed receipts from various sources. The accounts of insolvent kolkhozes and sovkhozes are closed. The question arises of reorganization or liquidation, as provided for in the draft Law on the State Enterprise.

A sizeable number of administrators of all ranks still stand solidly behind the old leadership methods. When discussing restructuring, they frequently do not admit even the idea of managing the agro-industrial complex by economic methods. Changes are advocated by leaders and workers of progressive farms, above all those which themselves earn the means to cover all expenditure. Incidentally, there are different kinds of progressive farms. Some successful kolkhozes and sovkhozes owe their success to huge sums from the budget or to credits which are never returned to the state.

Everyone -- from workers of central organs to leaders of contract teams and links -- will have to study the new economically accountable [khozraschetnyy] management methods. Unfortunately, agrarian economic science is still weak. For decades scientists were oriented toward elaborating "fair" methods of administrative management. Their arsenal included ancient "inventions," of the kind of the per-hectare principle for procurements, or new ones -- per-resource methods of distributing targets and funds and sharing free budget means. What is needed under present conditions is different methods and means verified in experiments and assimilated by progressive practice.

PAPER ON IMPROVING LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY

PM091047 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jun 87 First Edition p 1

["Agricultural Review prepared by specialists of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee": "Summer at the Livestock Units"]

[Text] The republic's livestock sector has entered a new stage -- the grazing period has started at livestock units. With what results are the sector's workers entering the summer season? Farms in Tula and Kirov Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, the Tatar ASSR, and a number of other regions have increased the volume of livestock product purchases.

However, the overall results are not so favorable. An alarming trend toward lower livestock productivity emerged on many farms in May. Milk yields in Pskov, Novgorod, Smolensk, Kursk, Tambox, and Kurgan Oblasts are down on the same period last year. There is only one explanation for this: Farm leaders and specialists, rayon agro-industrial associations, and agro-industrial committees in these oblasts have failed to adopt the measures necessary to ensure fulfillment of the whole range of work necessary during this period.

Spring has caused serious complications for livestock breeders. But the situation now developing everywhere still makes it possible, given correct work organization, to catch up on what has been omitted at the beginning of the grazing period.

However, this can be achieved only by means of skillful distribution and maximum utilization of feed resources. It is very important now to organize work in such a way as to ensure that every kilogram of the low-grade feeds remaining at livestock units is fed to livestock only in treated form. This is being done on farms in Stavropol Kray, where coarse feeds are mixed with green feed and other additives.

This is not the only way to increase livestock productivity, of course. Taking account of the specific conditions on individual farms, it is possible right now to organize round-the-clock grazing using both cultivated pastures and natural grazing land. The experience of leading farms shows that the summer's potential is best exploited wherever daily and monthly targets for the production of livestock products are conveyed to every link, team, and livestock unit and where good care is taken of livestock breeders.

The summer period is the best time for obtaining high average daily weight gains on cheap green feeds. And the farms that are doing the right thing are those which, as well as fattening young livestock intensively under cover, put a considerable proportion of the livestock out to graze and use a variety of forms of liverstock maintenance. On farms in Kursk, Orel, and a number of other oblasts the method of grazing individually tethered livestock is widely used. This way, many farms obtain weight gains of 1 to 1.2 quintals during the summer period even though excluding concentrated feeds from the animals' rations.

The experience of farms in Moscow and Kalinin Oblasts, where a large proportion of the calves is handed over to the population for fattening under family contracts, deserves attention.

There is probably no need to repeat the close connection which exists between the productivity of the public sector livestock herd and the maximum utilization of the potential of the summer feed base. [paragraph continues]

In the present conditions, when the task is to rapidly increase the production of livestock products, special importance attaches not only to the quantity of the procured feeds but especially to their high quality. This is one of the main reserves for improving the situation within the sector.

It must be said that farms now have good opportunities to drastically improve the situation. Most of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have enough technical facilities to conduct the "green harvest" in an organized fashion and to prevent both quantitative and qualitative losses. The Leningrad Agro-Industrial Committee is setting an example of this kind of approach. Last year constant monitoring of feed quality during the entire procurement period was established there and the pay levels of workers employed in this sector were made directly dependent on the content of digestible protein and other nutrients in the feeds.

The summer is only just beginning, but there is another job -- the preparation of livestock premises for the next winter period -- that cannot be postponed. On every farm ways and means must be found to carry out the extensive range of work on livestock units in good time. Long-standing experience, especially on farms in the Tatar Autonomous Republic, indicates that this work is most successful if the preparation of livestock units is entrusted to links and teams which work there permanently.

NIKONOV, MURAKHOVSKIY AT KOLKHOZ COUNCIL MEETING

LD031648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] At a session of the All-Union Kolkhoz Council held today, the life and activity of kolkhozes under the conditions of restructuring were examined. The question of convening the fourth all-union congress of kolkhoz workers and of the tasks of the kolkhoz councils was examined in light of the January CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions.

Those who took the floor analyzed the activity of the farms under present conditions and uncovered serious shortcomings in the utilization of the potential accumulated in the countryside.

Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Murakhoskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, took part in the session's work.

MEDIA COVERS 26-27 MAY AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD280305 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 26-27 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

26 May

In Omsk Oblast sowing of spring crops has been completed on an area approaching 1.5 million hectares -- which is one-half of the area to be sown. (0200)

Pavlodar Oblast: More than 100,000 hectares of grain crops are being sown here per day. More than 500,000 nectares have been occupied with wheat and barley. (0204)

Sowing of cereals in Tomsk Oblast is advancing apace. Every day 30,000 hectares are sown with them. Planting of potatoes and rutabagas and other crops has also begun here. (0400)

Saratov Oblast farmers complete sowing of early crops today. (0400)

The 26 farms in Mari ASSR specializing in flax cultivation are sowing it on the second half of the land alloted to it. (0400)

Bashkiriya: Spring crops have been sown on 2.8 million hectares to date. (0600)

In five rayons of the Sukhan-Darya Oblast reaping of winter cereals is underway. Thus far it is a good harvest with the best results in the Kumkurganskiy Rayon where there is a 36 quintal yield of barley per hectare. Combines are also in the fields in the Kashkandarya Oblast. (1330)

In Barnaul machine operators have completed sowing on all grain areas being farmed intensively: 1.2 million hectares are being farmed intensively by contracting collectives. In addition to the traditional "Tselinnaya-20," "Altay," and "Karakumskaya-9" wheats, the intensive varieties (?"Rasseyanka"), "Tselinnaya-60," and others are being used, being more adapted to Siberian conditions. (2130)

Wheat in Chelyabinsk Oblast has been sown over almost 800,000 hectares. (2300)

27 May

Sowing of spring crops has been completed in Tuva earlier than last year. (0200)

Sowing of spring crops is being carried out on the second million hectares in Omsk Oblast. (0200)

More than 1.3 million hectares in Kuybyshev Oblast have been sown to early cereal and pulse crops. Sowing will be completed today. (0204)

In Northern and non-chernozem zone oblasts grasses are still only gathering height, while in the south, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Transcaucasus, Central Asia, Ukraine, and Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, the green conveyor has already started to work. Harvesting of feed has also begun in Kazakhstan. (1145)

Kustanay Oblast in Kazakhstan: Wheat sowing has ended here on an area exceeding 3 million hectares, 1.3 million hectares of this sown by intensive methods. (1800)

Oilseed crop sowing has been completed in the Altay: Foothills concentrated on crown flax, which was sown here over a large area. Rapeseed was sown for the first time here, mostly in the central zone of the kray, on over 50,000 hectares. Sunflower seeds were sown on the Kalunda steppe on an area of almost 100,000 hectares. (1800)

28-29 May

LD300128 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 28 and 29 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

28 May

Spring crops have been sown on 1.5 million hectares in Kurgan Oblast. In the difficult conditions of the late and rainy spring farms have virtually fulfilled the plan for sowing wheat. Half of the wheat area has been sown using intensive technology. Sowing of oat and barley is going on, and corn sowing is nearly over. (0204)

Planting of potatoes is being completed in Belorussia. They occupy 330,000 hectares this year. (0204)

North Kazakhstan Oblast: Sowing of wheat has ended here; it occupies an area of over 1 million hectares, about half of this cultivated by intensive techniques. (0801)

29 May

Haymaking has begun in the mountainous areas of Kirgizia. Almost 350,000 hectares are taken up by hay in the republic. Valley farm workers are making up for time lost through cold weather by working on a two shift basis. (0204)

Ryazan oblast machine operators have sown annual grasses for public livestock on almost 100,000 hectares. (Moscow television service 0553)

Another 1,000 hectares of land has been made a guaranteed harvest area in the Beskaragay irrigation system in Kazakhstan. (1100)

Pea sowing has finished in Tatar ASSR. (1100)

Machine operators in the Crimea have started sowing lucerne. This year virtually a whole harvest has been missed. (1100)

The farms of Chimkent Oblast have laid in only 9 percent of the planned amount of hay. The farms of Alma Ata, Dzhambul, and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts in Kazakhstan, however have already laid in the first hundreds of thousands of tonnes of hay and haylage.(1100)

The harvesting of tea leaves has started in Georgia. The first tonnes of tea leaves have been received for processing in practically all tea cultivating areas. The harvesting season is going to be difficult because of cold spring. (1330)

One thousand hectares of arid land in the Semipalatinsk oblast are now fit for crops. A pumping station raises the water of the Irtysh 40 meters and directed onto the Beskaragay Massif. (2300)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS SOWING CAMPAIGN PROGRESS

PM291347 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 May 87 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "No Respite in the Fields"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 25 May 107.3 million hectares of spring crops had been sown on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises. [paragraph continues]

This is 75 percent of the plan. Some 62.2 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been sown -- 74 percent of the plan. In the past week 34.6 million hectares of spring crops have been sown -- the biggest increase this season.

As you can see, the sowing campaign has gathered pace, but much work remains to be done in the fields, and this requires a further increase in the daily output of sowing teams and better-quality sowing work. It was the high tempo of competition among machine operators and the strictest observance of labor and technological discipline that enabled farms in Stavropol Kray, the Kuban, Lipetsk, Belgorod and Tambov Oblasts, Kabardino-Balkaria, Chechen-Ingushetia, and Mordovia to sow the entire area and start on the next task. In the RSFSR as a whole 55.2 million hectares of spring crops have been sown -- 72 percent of the plan. Moreover, sowing has been carried out on 4.5 million hectares of damaged winter and perennial grasses. Urgent work has still to be done on nearly half of the area in the Northwest economic region and in one-fifth of the Central region.

But the main area of the struggle for grain is now in eastern parts of the republic. The optimal period for sowing is nearly over. The biggest grain area in West Siberia is in Altay Kray. It exceeds 5.2 million hectares. Some 3 million have already been sown, a good rate. [passage omitted]

Strictest observance of sowing deadlines and quality has not yet become an absolute rule on a number of farms in Kurgan, Novosibirsk, Tyumen, and Chita Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray, where 45-60 percent of the spring crops have still to be sown. In order to increase the productivity of units it is important to have a two-shift system for machine operators there and to improve machinery maintenance.

By the end of the last 5-day period of May spring sowing had been carried out on 16 million hectares in Kazakhstan. This is 56 percent of the plan. Special attention is being paid in northern oblasts of the republic to intensive wheat cultivation techniques. [passage omitted]

Sowing is nearly over in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Soviet Baltic republics. The chief concern here is to speed up the sowing of late crops and ensure that plants in all fields are carefully tended.

Some 4.3 million hectares of grain corn (94 percent of the plan) and 3.8 million hectares of sunflowers (97 percent of the plan target) have been sown in the country. This work has been delayed in Rostov and Volgograd Oblasts. Machine operators are taking their units off the sugar beet plantations. This crop has been sown on 3.4 million hectares.

The situation has become somewhat worse in the case of potatoes and vegetables. So far potatoes have been planted on a little over 2 million hectares -- 73 percent of the plan. Whereas 90 percent of the area has been sown in Kaluga and Moscow Oblasts, only 38 percent has been sown in Smolensk Oblast, 50 percent in Gorkiy Oblast, 31 percent in Kirov Oblast, and 31 percent in the Mari ASSR. Unsatisfactory labor organization is the reason for the lag. [passage omitted]

The vegetable growers must also make haste. So far 1.1 million hectares of vegetables have been sown, which is 45,000 less than by this time last year. Even in the North Caucasus and Volga regions not all the farms have coped with this work. The plan has been fulfilled by only 50 percent in Leningrad Oblast, which has one of the biggest vegetable areas in the RSFSR. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA GIVES PARAMETERS OF COSMOS-1850

PM111315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Satellite Launch"]

[Text] Another artificial earth satellite -- "Cosmos 1850" -- was launched from the Soviet Union 9 June 1987.

The satellite is carrying scientific apparatus designed for continuing space research.

The satellite was put into the following orbit:

Initial period of revolution -- 100.8 minutes;
Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 825 km;
Minimum distance fom the earth's surface (perigee) -- 785 km;
Orbital inclination -- 74 degrees.

Apart from scientific apparatus, the satellite is carrying:

A radio system for the precision measurement of orbital elements;
A radio telemetry system for relaying information to earth on how the instruments and scientific equipment are operating.

The apparatus on the satellite is working normally.

The computer coordination center is processing the incoming information.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1851 12 JUNE

LD130807 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0740 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 June (TASS) -- Cosmos 1851, a routine artificial earth satellite, was launched in the USSR on Friday to continue space research.

It was put into orbit with the parameters:

Initial period of rotation: 11 hrs 50 minutes.
Maximum distance from the surface of the earth: 39,402 km.
Minimum distance: 592 km.
Inclination of orbit 62.8 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

COSMONAUTS SCHEDULED FOR SPACE WALK

LD120923 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are continuing their mission aboard the orbiting complex Mir.

Operating the observatory Rentgen (roentgen) of international make, they conducted another series of astrophysical experiments on June 10 and 11. During those experiments the X-ray telescopes mounted on the special-purpose module Kvant (quantum) were trained on a supernova in the large Magellanic Cloud and a neutron star in the Cygnus constellation.

The orbiting complex is kept oriented with high precision and stabilized for a long time during such experiments by means of gyroscopic stabilizers incorporated into the engine control circuit.

The cosmonauts during the day will complete the job of preparing equipment needed for extravehicular activity on the outer walls of the station.

The crew will begin their space walk late at night.

Romanenko and Laveykin are feeling well.

The flight is proceeding normally.

Start Battery Assembly Operation

LD121912 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 12 Jun 87

["Space Walk Begins" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reported from Mission Control Centre:

The orbiting station Mir will acquire a third solar battery thanks to assembly operations started in space by Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin. Their objective is to increase the capacity of the power-supply systems of the complex to carry out various scientific experiments.

"We allow opening the exit hatch," Mission Control Centre operations said today at about 9 p.m. Moscow time [1700 GMT].

The space crew were completing their 127th day in space, during which they welcomed three cargo ships Progress [as received], conducted a series of geophysical, medical and technological experiments and helped ground control (by carrying out a space walk) to link up the astrophysical module Kvant to the station.

The first space walk was a forced measure, while the current one had been planned back on earth.

Unlike the Salyut-7 station, Mir has two, rather than three solar batteries which unfold similarly to wings when in orbit.

The batteries are located horizontally along the starboard and port side. Each consists of hundreds of semicondleor [as received] photovoltaic generators converting solar energy into electricity.

Guided by solar gauges and special drives, they constantly aim at the Sun to draw on its energy.

Thanks to this setup the cosmonauts feel in orbit as confidently as on earth.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov were the first to have started extending solar batteries on board the Salyut-7 station in 1983. At that time it was Romanenko who monitoried their actions from earth. Now we heard him saying from orbit, "getting to work."

At the moment, Romanenko and Laveykin are in outer space, fulfilling their assignment. Assembly operations in space have started.

Further on Operation

LD122230 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Mission Control Centre June 13 TASS -- In accordance with the flight's programme Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin entered open space and performed the first stage of the work to assemble the third solar battery at the base unit of the orbital complex "Mir". The battery is meant for increasing electricity supply and its installation during the flight of the complex had been planned in advance.

The solar batte.y was brought to the complex in "Kvant" module. It (?consists of two units each of them including an) expandable girder and two sections of photoelectric transformers.

The [words indistinct] in open space at 20 hours 55 minutes Moscow time on June 12. After the hatch of the transfer compartment was opened, the consmonauts took out of the station the elements of the first unit of the solar battery in compact state and brought them to the zone of the work.

The crew established an expandable girder on the outer surface of the base unit of the complex on a special assembly device after which two sections of photoelectric transformers were secured to it.

Completing these operations the consmonauts returned to the premise of the central complex. Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin remained for one hour 53 minutes in open space.

The crew is to enter into open space once again to install and expand the second unit of the solar battery.

Telemetric information and reports from the orbit indicate that onboard systems of the manned complex "Mir" function normally.

Both cosmonauts feel well.

GENERAL VOLKOGONOV ON PLANE INTRUSION, DISCIPLINE

OW142050 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2140 GMT 6 Jun 87

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; talk by Colonel General Volkogonov, Deputy Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: Volkogonov shown in uniform in studio -- time and place not given]

[Text] [Volkogonov] We are starting our scheduled "I Serve the Soviet Union" program. Time marches on. Several days ago the scheduled Army and Navy summer training period began. On the testing ranges, tank and firing ranges, on the airfields, on the boundless oceans of the world, military training of the Army and Navy forces is taking place.

During marches, missile launches, firing of weapons, training flights, and Navy exercises, servicemen perfect their combat skills under summer conditions. It should be said that this year the beginning of the summer training period was well organized. According to news we have received and from personal observation, it should be said from the onset that the training and its intensity is at a sufficiently high level. During this training period, soldiers, sailors, sergeants, sergeant-majors, ensigns, and officers are raising their levels of skill in using combat equipment and are struggling for the fulfillment of socialist obligations. In other words, it could be said that the fighting rhythm of the Army and the Navy is beating at a steady and powerful pace.

At the same time, when talking about today's Army and Navy, we would not like to speak only in exalted and complacent terms. The Politburo resolution of 30 May, known to all, made it clear that there are a number of important serious omissions that exist in the Army and the Navy in the areas of combat readiness, discipline, and organization.

In connection with the incident of a foreign plane intruding in our airspace, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo appraised the actions of a number of responsible persons as being inconsistent with the high degree of responsibility required and which can be characterized as complacent, careless, and indecisive. This is a very harsh appraisal and it was understood in the Army and the Navy most correctly. Thus, energetic measures are being taken to correct this situation.

If we talk about combat readiness, about operational readiness, then today this has a fateful significance. We cannot disengage ourselves from the reality that the potential enemy -- people who look at the world only through the gunsight, people who are to be found in the Pentagon bunkers -- has not renounced its plans. We know that military preparations continue at full speed. It is sufficient to say that on a single integrated Pentagon map more than 40,000 targets in the Soviet Union are marked. We cannot ignore this. All of this represents harsh and definite imperatives for the nuclear era. Therefore the demand for combat readiness, to keep operational readiness at the highest possible level, acquires a special significance. Under these conditions, questions of responsibility and the readiness to fulfill one's duty to the very end are extraordinarily important today.

Responsibility is needed everywhere -- irresponsibility is intolerable no matter where it is. Therefore today, in the process of combat training, of political and military upbringing, the commanders and political workers particularly stress instilling a high degree of responsibility, which I understand to be the ability of a person to fulfill his duty, to be aware of the matter at hand, and to do it to the end under all conditions, today and tomorrow at any given moment.

Talking about some of the omissions and shortcomings, we cannot but see that these also exist in the area of discipline. In particular -- and many viewers are aware of this -- in some units and on some ships we still have the so-called irregular relations in the military collectives. Admittedly, such units and ships are few, but they do exist. These facts are seen in the attempts of some long-serving personnel to assert themselves using impermissible methods, sometimes to lower human dignity or to offend someone. Against this the party and Komsomol organizations are now waging an implacable struggle. The experience, practice, and life of military collectives show that where real respect for fighting comradeship exists, where there is struggle to achieve all categories of our morality -- honor, nobility, conscience, dignity -- such occurences are excluded. That is why the 30 May CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution once again illuminated and showed that we still have many unsolved problems which we are working on today.

It should be said that the beginning of the summer period of training coincided with a very important political event: The decisions of the Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. As we know, a document on a unified military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member countries was approved. It is important for every member of the Army and Navy to understand today that the doctrine adopted by the socialist states is unusual. In essence, this doctrine is for preventing wars. For it is the dialects of our defense that while struggling for peace, strengthening security, aspiring to exclude war from the life of mankind, we also understand that peace is not merely a gift of fate. Peace can be achieved only by a reliance on political will, a solid economic potential, and our ability to maintain military strategic parity. Therefore, it is very important for us to study the questions tied to the character, essence, structure, and ideas outlined in the military doctrine and to understand that combat readiness, the ability to defend socialism, is dependent on each crew, each detachment, each soldier and sailor. The doctrine says plainly that we must be on the alert. We must be ready to reply to and repulse all impulses of the aggressive forces.

That is why the adoption of this document -- at the precise time of the start of summer training -- once again shows how great is the social, political, and the moral responsibility of the Soviet fighting men who guard the security of our fatherland -- the cradle of all our achievements and hopes, and which stands for all that is dear to us.

It should be added that there is an axiom stemming from our regulations and our duty. The essence of the axiom is this: The higher the level of our combat readiness, the less likelihood is there for a potential aggressor to embark on a nuclear adventure.